

FREEDOM, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Under no circumstance will any advertisement of unchaste character or doubtful influence be inserted in these columns. Notices coming from parties unknown to the Publishers, must be paid for in advance.

IN FINN'S FAIR HALLS AT BANQUETS HAVE I BEEN.

FROM MISS BROOKE'S "RELIQUES OF IRISH POETRY.

The following lines, partly descriptive of Almhain, the principal residence of the renowned commander of the Irish militia, are versified from the Buile Oisin, previously mentioned. The modern site of Finn's palace is the summit of the hill of Allen, in the county Kildare. From the old name of Almhain or Almhuin (pronounced Alwin, or Allowin), the present village and bog of Allen have taken their name. "There are," says a writer, about the year 1785, "still the remains of some trenches on the top of the hill, where Finn Mac Cumhal and his Fians were wont to celebrate their feasts. The country hereabouts," it is added, "abounds in wonderful tales of the exploits of these ancient heroes." From our old accounts of the discipline, &c., of these celebrated Fians, Finians, Fenii, or Fenians (as the Fianna Eireann, or Irish militia are variously entitled), they are supposed to have been an imitation of the Roman legion by the Irish, who, under the name of Scots, were, with the Picts, the constant enemies and invaders of Roman Britain in those times.

In Finn's fair halls at banquets have I been,
At banquets truly glorious to behold!
A thousand goblets grac'd the festive scene,
Each goblet twin'd with wreaths of rich wrought gold.

At Almhain, by the noble Fenii held,
Twelve matchless palaces to troops assign'd
Of Taidg's race, the pomp and splendor swell'd,
And spoke the greatness of the owner's mind.

Around twelve fires, in either palace plac'd,
Twelve hundred heroes shar'd the genial board;
Where hospitality the joy increas'd,
With all that wealth or plenty could afford.

ON SLAVERY.*

BY JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

That I were dead!
O! what is death, compared to slavery?
Brutes may bear bondage—they were made for it,
When heaven set man above them; but no mark
Definite and indelible, it put
Upon one man to mark him from another,
That he should live his slave. O heavy curse!
To have thought, reason, judgment, feelings, tastes,
Passions, and conscience, like another man,
And not have equal liberty to use them,
But call his mood their master! why was I born
With passion to be free—with faculties
To use enlargement—with desires that cleave
To high achievements—and with sympathies
Attracting me to objects far and noble,
And yet with power over myself as little
As any beast of burden? Why should I live?
There are of brutes themselves that will not tame,
So high in them is nature; whom the spur
And lash, instead of curing, only chafe
Into prouder mettle; that will let you kill them
Ere they will suffer you to master them.
I am a man, and live.

*From the Play of "Love."

The Arizona Indians.

A late issue of the Prescott *Miner* gives an account by an eye-witness of the escape of 1,000 Indians from the Verde reservation. Lieutenant Schuyler, who was in command at Verde, opposed them and endeavored to arrest Del Che, a notoriously bad chief. Having only a few men in his command, his efforts were fruitless. General Crook has gone in person to that camp. The *Miner* further states that unless Crook has more men it will be but a matter of time how soon the Territory will again be under the Indian curse. When the troops move to guard one place they leave others unwatched. Should war break out again, the destruction will be fearful. The Indians have learned many white men's tactics during their residence on the reservations, and are armed with the latest improved breech-loaders. The last four whites were killed by breech-loaders.

THE LOGAN-ALLEN PRIZE FIGHT.—Tom Allen the St. Louis prize fighter, who achieved such an easy victory over McCoole a few weeks back, is matched to fight Logan of pugilistic notoriety, in the early part of next week. The principals are in active training. The betting thus far is about two to one in favor of Allen, although the odds find plenty of takers. Both men are in fine condition.

IRISH NEWS.

SUPPOSED MURDER IN DUBLIN.

The body of a woman supposed to have been thrown into the Liffey on Tuesday night, September 23, was recovered on the following morning, and a strong case of suspicion has been raised of foul play. The facts of the case are at present somewhat involved in a mystery, but from what has transpired it would appear that at about 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, Acting Sergeant Hefferman had his attention attracted to a man and woman who were at the river side of Aston's quay. Happening to look back when he had passed them, he missed the female, and noticing clothes upon the wall and that the man had moved a short distance away, the sergeant ran across the road and looking over the wall he saw a woman struggling in the water. His first thought was to seize the man, but being anxious to render assistance to the woman, he released him again and then gave the alarm. A crowd immediately collected, and every exertion was made to save the woman but without avail. Among those who rendered assistance was the person arrested in the first instance, and who was subsequently taken into custody again. The river was dragged but the body was not recovered until Wednesday morning, when it was identified as being that of an unfortunate woman named Kate Pine, Temple Bar. At the Southern Police Court on Wednesday, September 24, before Mr. Dix, Patrick Reardon, of Beresford row, described as a blacksmith, was charged with having murdered the woman named Kate Pine on Tuesday night, under the above circumstances. After his arrest the prisoner attempted to rescue the woman, and a rope was tied round his waist, and he descended to the river, but as soon as he touched the water he turned back. His worship remanded the prisoner for a week.

HOMICIDE AT TIPPERARY RACES.

On Tuesday afternoon, September 23d, an inquest was held in the town of Tipperary on the body of a small farmer named Thomas Gavin, Clonbrick, situate within one and a half miles of the village of Cappawhite, who died from the effects of injuries he received in the town of Tipperary, on Saturday, September 20th, when returning to his home from the races, which came off at Roseboro, in the immediate vicinity of the town. The offense was committed in Meeting street, within a few hundred yards of the Constabulary Barracks, on the very identical spot where some two years ago the life of a man named Breen was sacrificed. Gavin was, on returning home, slightly under the influence of drink, and when standing in Grattan street about half-past seven o'clock in the evening he received a blow in the head, from the effects of which he immediately fell. Sub-Constable Shanley was fortunately on duty within fifty or sixty yards of the place, and arrested the assailant, who was rescued from custody no less than three times. He still persisted, and a large force of police were subsequently sent to his assistance, and the man was conveyed to the barracks after repeated attempts by the mob to release him. The prisoner is a man named John Ryan, residing at Hollyford. He is a strong, athletic fellow, aged about thirty years. The deceased never spoke, and died at eleven o'clock on Monday night. At the inquest held before T. B. Morrissey, Esq., coroner, an open verdict was returned. Ryan is still in custody.

THE LATE EDWARD HOLLYWOOD.

This distinguished and true patriot whose remains were lately consigned to their last resting place in Glasnevin Cemetery, amid the sincere regrets of a large number of compatriots, was a member of the Irish Confederation of 1848. He was elected as a representative of the working classes to accompany Smith O'Brien and the other members of the deputation from Ireland to the Provisional Government at France. During the existence of the Confederation, he possessed the full confidence and esteem of every member of its council, and on the dissolution of that body, Mr. Hollywood took refuge in France with his family, where he remained for some years. Shortly after the death of his wife in that country, Mr. Hollywood, leaving a son behind him (who has also since died) returned to Ireland. He filled the part of chief mourner at the McManus funeral demonstration, and was always found ready in the cause of Nationality. No man could be found more deserving of the fond attachment of his friends than the late Edward Hollywood. After the last prayers over his grave had been offered by those in attendance, a resolution was come to by many present to erect a suitable memorial over the place of his interment, which is within a few yards of the grand entrance to the cemetery.

THE LATE MISSION IN LIMERICK.

The recent mission given by the Passionist Fathers under the auspices of the Rev. D. O'Kennedy, P. P., St. Munchin's, was attended with the most brilliant success. His Lordship, the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Lord Bishop of Limerick, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number of children and adults. The attendance on the part of the parishoners was unusually large.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Mr D Minahan of Borisokane, music teacher, was found burned to death in his bed in that town. He was a native of Killaloe, and an eminent writing master. His father, Mr. Luke Minahan, was one of the first writing masters in Munster.

THE BAKERS' NATIONAL UNION.

At a quarterly meeting of the Meath branch of the above Association held in their rooms, Watergate street, Navan, upwards of 120 members attended. Messrs. McDonnell and Barrett, to whose exertions the Irish Bakers' National Union owes its present position, were also in attendance. It appeared from the statement of the secretary, Mr. Curtis, that the receipts during the quarter ending the 14th September amounted to £30, and the expenditure to £22, leaving a balance of £8. This expenditure had been very judiciously applied in giving temporary support to members out of employment, and to a few who had to remain out on strike in Oldcastle. The men of Navan and Kells have obtained their demand of 30s. a week for foremen and 25s. for under-hands; and from the statements of the other secretaries—namely, Mr. Lynch of Oldcastle, Mr. Carolan of Trim, and Mr. Fay, Athboy—similar demands are to be made in proportion to the work done in each town. The meeting, on the whole, was a great success, and will, no doubt, exercise a salutary effect on the few remaing counties yet unorganized.

THE SEWERS OF DUBLIN.

The promoters of a company, or intended company, have offered to have the corporation of Dublin to construct a system of intercepting sewers, as contemplated by the main drainage scheme, for about £300,000, on condition that the company shall be free to utilize the sewerage. The proposal is under the consideration of the Municipal Council. The company have possessed themselves of a patent for converting sewage matter into an inodorous but exceedingly valuable manure, not unlike dry guano in appearance; and they propose erecting a huge factory near the East wall to which all the city sewage can be brought at a comparatively small cost, and whence, in place of being shot into the river or sea, or poured over adjacent lands, it can be packed off in sacks to every county in Ireland. The plan looks well, but will, of course, be carefully sifted by our City Fathers before so much of the public interests are handed over to any company.

HOME RULE WITH A VENGEANCE.

The Rev. Father Shea, chairman of the Queen's county "Independent Club," at a recent Home Rule meeting, stated that he "would not take a parliament in Dublin and the independence of Ireland if the conditions of their acceptance were separation from the Empire," and, furthermore, "Ireland cannot stand alone; she requires the help of England; just as England requires the help of Ireland." We entertain the greatest respect for the reverend gentleman's ability as a scholar, but cannot help thinking that he would reflect far more credit on himself and the cause he represents by immediately withdrawing from the field of politics.

FRAUDULENT CONSCRIPTS.

A man named John Ferrell was arrested at Ballinrobe on the 20th September, charged with fraudulently enlisting in several militia regiments. He was fined £10, with 5s. costs, or in default 3 months imprisonment. On September 22d, at Ballinisloe Petty Sessions, George Holmes was charged with having absented himself from the late training of the County Roscommon Militia at Boyle, he being duly enrolled therein as a recruit. The prisoner was fined $2, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for two months.

A SEVERE SENTENCE.

A young lad named Bernard McNeill, who has been recently employed as a messenger in the office of the *Freeman's Journal*, Dublin, was recently brought up on a remand charged with having stolen a letter containing a post office order for 12s. 1d. from the office in which he had been employed. He was sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment with five years in Philipstown Reformatory.

THE DUBLIN ALLIANCE GAS COMPANY.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Dublin Alliance Gas Company recently, it was resolved to reconstruct the board of directors, to reduce the secretary's salary from £1,000 to £500 a year, and to obtain all the materials required for the works by contract. The company has been unable to pay a dividend this half-year, and their failure has been attributed to mismanagement.

FATHER O'KEEFFE.

It appears, unfortunately, that the report of the reconciliation between Father O'Keeffe and his bishop was entirely unfounded. The reverend gentleman, it seems, was willing to make amends to his superiors, but the terms which they offered him he has, to use his own words, "rejected with scorn."

FATAL ACCIDENT IN MALLOW.

On the 1st instant a groom named Morris Nagle, in the employment of Mr. Reeves of Castle Kevin, was exercising a horse at Bear Forest, near the town. The animal bolted, and, dashing against a tree, crushed Nagle in such a way that he was picked up quite dead.

A LIMERICK STRIKE.

The firemen employed at the Corporation Gas Works, at Limerick, struck, a few weeks since, for an increase of wages from £1 per week to 23s. The demand was acceded to and the men resumed work.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PROPOSED IRISH CONVENTION.

A number of Irish nationalists recently met in London, and among other resoutions passed, the following was adopted on the motion of Mr. Thomas Mooney of San Francisco notoriety, seconded by Mr Daniel Sullivan; "That a national convention be hereby invited to be held in London at Christmas next—say on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of next December—at such place in London as our council may select, to be composed of Irish delegates of the Irish race, wheresoever they abide, to define and approve the precise nature of the political connection which is hereafter to subsist between Great Britain and Ireland; and that an aggregate meeting of Irishmen from all parts of the world be held in Hyde Park, London, on St. Stephen's Day next, December 29, to ratify the declarations and proceedings of said convention. Delegates from abroard are not to represent any existing society, club or confederation. They shall represent only a certain number of Irishmen of their own locality." It was further resolved that the credentials of each delegate to the convention must be signed by at least fifty Irishmen. Signatures are to be used only once. Each fifty Irishmen are to have one delegate and no more, and they are not to sign credentials more than once. Great exertions are being made by the Irish people resident in London to make the intended demonstration a success.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

A party of English officers took their departure for the Gold Coast of Africa on the 1st inst. Amongst them were several army surgeons whose services will be very much in requisition Mr. Stanley the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and discoverer of Livingstone has gone to the seat of war in company with the correspondent of the London *Times*. Some information was recently published in the *Standard* with respect to the country through which the advance to the Ashantee Capital, Coomassie will have to be made. Coomassie is 170 miles from the coast. The route for the first thirty miles lies through a mangrove swamp and is very unhealthy, but after that it improves. Coomassie is situated on rising ground, almost surrounded by a marsh. The population is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 100,000 souls. The riches of this town are said to be enormous, the principal chiefs being on state occasions scarcely able to walk under the weight of the gold which they carry on their persons. Supplies are believed to be tolerably plentiful, but they must by this time be nearly exhausted. That the water is clear and good, over granite or gravel beds. Recent correspondence in the daily papers would, however, lead to a contrary belief.

JOHN BRIGHT'S ADDRESS.

John Bright addressed an assemblage estimated to number 16,000 persons, at Birmingham; on Wednesday night last. He commended the administration of Gladstone for its past legislation, with the exception of the Education Act, which he said was framed in a hasty manner, and is incomplete. He advocates the repeal of Clause 25 of the Act, by which denominational schools are allowed to receive payment from the public rates. Speaking of the war against the Ashantees, Mr. Bright said no one was more anxious than he was for a reasonable and pacific adjustment of the difficulty. He believed that the interest and honor of the country would be best consulted by an absolute withdrawal of British colonies from the Ashantee coast at no distant date.

THE PENALTY OF A KISS.

A few weeks ago and an eminent Judicial Authority in the Eastern States decreed, "kissing when accompanied by a gleam of the eye and oft repeated" equivalent to a promise of marriage. Evidently our legal lights are beginning to look on the custom as improper and dangerous to society for, a London, Bow Street, Police Court Judge, sentenced a man named William Shehan, to one month's imprisonment with hard labor, on the 26th ult, for kissing the wife of a publican, keeping the Feathers publichouse Great Wild Street, whilst carousing in the house.

PRESIDENT M'MAHON.

To a deputation of members of the Assembly who waited on him last week, President McMahon replied that he was always at the service of his country, as a soldier or as a politician. He repelled the idea however, that he might hold on to the office, under any or all circumstances, and added that he would never separate himself from the conservative majority of the Assembly which had appointed him to power.

THE "POLARIS" CREW.

The whaler "Eric" arrived at Dundee on Wednesday evening last, with the three men of the "Polaris" crew who were transferred from the "Intrepid." They were in excellent health, and sailed for New York in the steamer "Georgia," on Friday, having been tendered a free passage by the owners.

THE CUNARD LINE.

The Cunard Steamship company have determined to withdraw their vessels from the West Indian service at an early day, and establish a daily line between Liverpool and New York.

FAMINE IN HINDOSTAN.

Telegrams from Calcutta to the London *Times* say that the Province of Bengal is threatened with a severe famine.

ECHOES FROM THE EAST.

THE FEVER IN SHREVEPORT.

Never, says the St. Louis *Globe*, was such an epidemic before known on the American continent as that which has ravaged Shreveport. 'Twould be worse than futile to even attempt to describe the suffering and distress of this poor afflicted community. When the disease was first proclaimed "yellow fever," by the physicians, every one who could get away from the city, by any and every possible means, left, and of the few remaining, between five or six hundred souls have passed to their final account. Nearly fifteen per cent. of the remaining population have died within the short space of thirty-four days, and the end is not yet, and where it will stop God above only knows. Whole families have been swept away in the short space of one week, and not a child left to bear the name. There are not, actually, well ones enough left to nurse the sick and bury the dead, notwithstanding New Orleans has done all she could in sending nurses and physicians. The exact number of deaths, or who they are, will never be known, for, soon after the sexton was taken down, they were buried promiscuously, and in many instances no record made of the interments. In many, very many cases, the corpses have had to lay on the ground for twelve or eighteen hours, awaiting their turn for interment. Now, as for business, that is one of the things of the past. No one thinks of doing anything but the drug stores, three or four little retail groceries, and one or two bakeries. These constitute the business of Shreveport, excepting the "Howard Association," which (God bless them) have done yeoman's service; and as for the outside world, had they not responded so nobly to our relief, Heaven only knows whether there would have been one left to tell our woes.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

The evidence in the trial of Stokes shows that Fisk carried a pistol, and that he had threatened to shoot Stokes. Joe F. Pitts, formerly clerk in the Erie office testified to seeing Fisk with a pistol in his pocket. Adelaine Burke, the old lady who washed for the Morse family, said she heard Fisk say to some young ladies, "I'll send him to a higher Court than he ever was in, the cur; I'll shoot him as sure as my name is Jim Fisk." The young lady said, "Oh, don't shoot him, or the gallows may be your end." Fisk replied, "I'll shoot him; I'll wipe him out. There never was a gallows made for Jim Fisk." On cross-examination she stated Fisk kissed both the young ladies as soon as he entered the room. He was asked by the ladies what detained him, and he answered: The Stokes prosecution, but he would wipe him out. He said, "I am prepared for him." One of the young ladies said, "Oh, you are jealous of your loss of beauty." On re-examination by Tremaine the witness said, "Fisk said 'I am prepared for him,' and put his hand behind him, and also said, 'I have the little rascal here.'" Judge Davis said, "A little what?" Witness—"A little rascal your Honor; I suppose he meant a pistol." J. A. Bines testified that he heard Fisk say he would shoot Stokes, and informed the latter next morning of his threat. He heard Stokes say at the Hoffman House that he was afraid of his life. Mary Deanen heard Fisk say of Stokes; "I have got all the money he had out of him, and I'll wipe him out. There won't be a grease spot left of him."

RELEASE OF SANTANTA AND BIG TREE.

A dispatch from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, via Caddo, October 13th, states that Santanta and Big Tree were restored to their tribe on the 8th inst., Commissioner Smith pledging his word that the conditions imposed by Governor Davis should be fulfilled, and promising that five men of the parties raiding in Texas should be given up to take the place of Santanta and Big Tree. Commissioner Smith's counsel on Monday gave the Commanches thirty days to comply with his demand for these men, and if the men were not forthcoming their annuities and rations would be stopped.

THE PENALTY OF UNHALLOWED LOVE.

Near Carrollton, Mo., last Friday night, Robert Austin, a wealthy young farmer, who suspected the fidelity of his wife, announced his departure for St. Louis, but returned to his bedroom closet, armed with a double-barrelled gun. Shortly after his wife had retired, Elijah Haley, a young man, came in and prepared to retire, when Austin sprang out and fired one barrel at him, but the charge struck his wife inflicting a fatal wound. He then shot Haley dead with the other barrel, Mrs. Austin died on Saturday. Austin has surrendered to the authorities.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The attorney-General has decided that one-half of the compensation chargeable for government dispatches over the telegraph lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company along the Kansas Pacific Railroad may be retained by the Government, and applied to the payment of bonds issued by the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

CHURCH MUSIC.

A first-class tenor in in New York receives three thousand dollars. That is given by Christ Church and other churches. A basso gets nearly the same sum. A soprano commands even a higher salary, and an alto can manage to obtain quite a comfortable little addition to the week's income. It is a good thing, therefore, in many ways to know how to sing and have a voice

Kilmainham and Its Associations.

Fair in the morning sun of this yellowing October day stretch out the slopes and uplands, the dells and woods of old Kilmainham. From this height between the Island-bridge-road and the forest-land that glooms over the river bank of the murmurous Liffey up to the village of Palmerstown, there lies a scene a poet might grow raphsodistic over, and a painter attempt to sketch in vain. Far through bosky tintings on the right the eye ranges across garden and lawn, through which still and broad rolls down the stream to be lost in the city streets, amid the crowd of men, and the hurry of life. Over the fields that lie on the hither and further side of the river are dotted cows in groups, or bunches of sheep that a Dutch painter — Cuypt or Hacklnyt — would grow ecstatic about, and transfer in all their picturesque grouping to their ready canvas. But never yet came to a Dutchman of them all who could catch the roll of that sward or the tint of that green. Then away beyond the river on the hills of the "Phœnix"* arise the sombre but mellow shadowings of those hawthorn woods—thick-growing as an Austral scrub forest that crown those heights and bound our horizon. Glimpses of white cottages and neat villas catch the glance as they peer out of hollows from amid hollyhocks, laburnums, and drooping willows; others look down from the wood-crowned eminences, that are interspersed as if by some giant hand through all the varied spot. To culminate the glories of nature that surround our vision the eye is uplifted to the Dublin Mountains that raise their ranges into the blue sky, and link our looks with heaven. A thousand times, no doubt, this fairy scene is passed by way-farers unconscious of its beauty. The stray passenger through the village street of Island-bridge, that has such a quaint, old world look, and seems the stony petrifaction of the ghost of olden times, cannot think of the seclusion that falls around him, like a mantle of peace and blessedness, in those green fields on the river bank. The mill may clatter beside the bridge, as the miller follows his noisy trade, the trampling squadron may be performing its evolution in the barrack that disfigures this pleasaunce, the flying train and puffing engine may be bearing its busy freight on pleasure or profit, and madly rushing by. but there is room enough for all those vanities to expend themselves in nothingness, whilst we look at calm-eyed Nature, as she reigns here, or summon history, that monitress of pale and wise face, to interpret unto us the characters that time has set in the handwriting of death and change upon this page, first opened by the finger of God.

Sixteen hundred and eighty-five years ago, when the Roman was lord of the lands, when his consuls were in Gaul and Britain, in Spain and Pannonia—in Europe and in Asia—everywhere rulers of men; the Brehons and the Ollamhs, the sages, and the princes, and warriors, of unconquered Ireland, marked this country of ours into two divisions, to be henceforth, and forever, the patrimony of two chiefs of Royal Erin. The spires and chimneys of the Hospital for decayed soldiers, just visible over the trees, arise above one of the eminences of a chain of hills, or Esker, that extends from Dublin to Galway, and what was called Aisgir Rieda, when the language of the Gael was murmured by princely Irishmen, to noble ladies who loved the speech, when it was the medium of the flashing eloquence of our people, when Bard sang in it, and Brehon taught in it. Here they stood to end their wars in a peaceful arrangement of boundary. The tall Con, Prince of the Leath Con, or all the land on the northern side of this Aisgir, strode haughtily over the green sward, no doubt, as his glance ranged across wood and valley, river and meadowland, that spread far and wide before him. Dreamed he of hunting the gigantic elk, or the huge red deer that roamed at will through his broad domains, dreamed he of spearing the salmon that gamboled in the clear river, or, attuned to softer thoughts, did he follow the current of the stream, which flowed down to the City of Hurdles, where the fair princess was drowned in the foaming flood? The envious Mogh Nuagath, the rival of Con, as he marked all the portion that fell to his share, as prince of the land south of the Aisgir, called Leath Mogha, did he, less generous, only look to the value of his possessions? This is most likely, for thirteen years hardly had rolled away until he gathered his tributaries, his gallowglasses and kerns, and woke the flame of battle once more to win half of the dues that were gathered from the harbor of Dublin. How many a gallant fellow bit the dust in the raid he led?—how many a widow mourned for her husband, when the fight was over?—how many an orphan wept the father, by whose knees he no more might climb, to be fondled and caressed?—how many a maiden put on the garb of grief for some youth, whose fierce, impetuous valor had won him death? Con, prince of the north, and Mogh Nuagath, lord of the south, have lain down their royalty at the feet of the gray ages.

Their warriors grew old amid Irish hills, and the mighty arms of the conquering host, became in good time, weak as those of little children—the Brehons and the Ollamhs—the statesmen and the chiefs—have so long ago that the world forgets them and their wisdom, and the widow and the orphan, and the mourning maidens, have met the lost, whilst the earth rolled through the days of well nigh an hundred generations of the human race, as they grew and lived, feasted or sorrowed around this same old place. What a homily this is on our passions or our griefs to-day! Here it is preached in the murmur of the river, that bears a song-like burden, that may well seem the echo of melody from bosky dells, far upon its banks, where the throstle lifts "his wood notes wild," and the robin, "that ever in the haunch of winter sings," pipes to the day, and the diapason of agitated woods, heaving and swelling in the October winds, like a heart pulsing and throbbing with unknown thoughts, all mingle in a harmony that instrument made by human hands never could rival. The river rolls as then, the sky stretches away above our heads, without a wrinkle on its serene face, the land rises and falls in its wonted undulations, and life passes still; grows crabbed and bent, fleets in tears, or starts in sunshine; whilst the hills are the same, the stream as musical, the fields and heaven as fair, as though the passions of men, their greed or generosity, their heroism, or their weakness, never disturbed the spot.

Four hundred and fifteen years after the disputes of Mogh Nuagath and Con had ceased, Kilmainham was witness to another sight. On those high grounds to the right, somewhere near that embattlemented gate that rises far in the old elm trees, there came a man of peace and prayer—an Abbot and his monks—to build a church and convent amid the lonely but beautiful wilds that spread, in those days, all around this district. Then the red deer browsed at evening or slept at mid-day in the covert of the woods, undisturbed by human presence. The kingfisher dozed on the river bank, and the hawk soared in the open, seeking for his quarry. It was a meet spot indeed for holy commune. In the face of those mountains—in the shadow of those woods—in the voice of the river there was the presence and the tones of an eternity, not dark and decrepid, but ripe, vigorous, and crowned with an undecaying youth—rose the temple from its foundation as the Abbot Maignend—now crowned with the aureole of the saints—and his monks, and their laborers fashioned coign and arch, buttress and pillar, and soon amid the solitude were uplifted the stately spire and the soaring cross. Then at Prime and Matins pealed forth the silver-voiced bell, and across the wood and upland the sound rolled in harmonious volume, until the kern heard it on the hills beside the mountain tarn, the keyriaght,† as he watched his browsing charge, listened to its vibrations, and the wild bird, startled in the close thicket, cheeped an alarm note in response to the unwonted modulation. How long Abbot Maignend and his monks lived and labored, prayed and wept here, there is, after one thousand two hundred years, no record; but ever since to this day the spot bears his name. The cell of Maignend‡ was it called in the language of our fathers, and to this hour, in the long wilderness over which the dusty feet of Time have since trodden, the words echo, in the tones of our strange and alien tongue, somewhat corrupted and barbarized; but still true to the reverence that won a reputation for the spot from the virtues of this Irish priest long ago.

Ages passed away, and the church and convent fell to ruin. Weeds grew in the pleasaunce, and ivy on the wall. The monks died off, and their places were not filled up. The Danish invaders, who settled at the embouchure of the Liffey, and ravaged where they could, had scared them from their peaceful retreat with their lawless ways and grim impiety, when around the church and amid those hills and dells there came the trampling squadrons of a delivering army. McMurrough, Prince of Leinster, ancestor to him who afterwards delivered his country to the stranger rose in war against the hordes of the Danish robbers who despoiled his territory, and Brian Boroimhe—the great and heroic King Brian—came down to do battle against the oppressor. The sun set on an August day, in the year 1015, as the white tents of his camp were pitched along this sward; troop after troop defiled in this quiet place. Knight and gallowglass did their duties—these in command those in obedience; and when the pale crescent of the autumn moon rose up, it lit the lines where banner and pennant shimmered in the gleaming air—the sentry paced his round and made his shrilly challenge to the silent knight—some restless chief stalked in slow thought along the ground, haughty and fierce as Mars, and all the wilderness was gorgeous with the panorama of glorious war. Here the sight was renewed until the Christmas of the same year, and, in the bleak December days King Brian broke up his camp at Kilmainham and marched further northward.

On Easter Sunday in the following year, again across the Liffey ford advanced the same army, this time the laurel of victory wreathing their standards, which drooped in mournful honor to the ground. The grandson of King Brian, and if popular tradition be true, the son of the same hero were borne in stately sorrow upon their bloody bier from the triumphant field of Clontarf along these slopes. Solemnly walked the cortege of tried and victorious warriors to the sacred enclosure around the monastery of Maignend, where his dust and that of his monks lay on yonder hill, and there amid prayer and grief they committed the corses of the noble dead to the earth. Tradition used to point out the grave of the warriors in the old burial ground, perhaps even tradition has forgotten it now. War had again been desolating our shores when Kilmainham owned a new master, Strongbow; "the sleek and wily Strongbow" chose the site as being most fitted for a Priory of the order of the Templar Knights. Here, in the year 1174, upon the ruins of the abbey and church, artificer and mason once more came, and the foundations were laid of the noblest priory which the far-famed Templars possessed in Europe. For many a rood along those banks lay their possessions: vast gardens were arranged and ordered around the fortress, of which they were to be the keepers. A cemetery then, one of the first in Christendom, was mapped out to hold their dead, and soon amid the corridors of Kilmainham stalked the white-robed soldiery of the cross. Here during some hundreds of years they kept watch and ward, sometimes making a fierce raid upon the tribes in the hills, sometimes hunted and driven to bay by the O'Byrnes and the O'Tooles. Many a chief ruled over them and their commanders in Ireland until the days of Edward the Second, when the Lord Walter de Waters was Grand Prior of Kilmainham. Then a decree was made by the king and council in England that the Order was to be suppressed. All their property was confiscated and themselves driven out. Walter de Waters made his way through Europe, hunted like an outlaw, and died in some eastern land of a broken heart, and the Templars never again were seen in Ireland. To them succeeded in possession of Kilmainham the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and here they held their rule until the reign of the eighth Henry, when they, too, were visited by the hand of rapine. These, called variously the Knights of Malta or St. John of Jerusalem, were originally termed Knights Hospitallers, because they were bound by their rule to reside in an hospital to receive the poor and strangers. The order was instituted by certain merchants of Amalfi, in the kingdom of Naples. Those merchants being trading to the Leavant, obtained leave of the Caliph to build a house at Jerusalem for themselves and the use of pilgrims, on condition that they should pay an annual tribute. Soon after they founded a church in honor of St. John the Baptist with an hospital for sick pilgrims, from which they took their name. The valiant Godfrey de Boullion, who took Jerusalem in 1099, exceedingly favored those Hospitallers, who, in the reign of Baldwin, the first king of Jerusalem, in 1140, added to their three religious vows another, by which they obliged themselves to defend the pilgrims in the Holy Land from the insults of the Saracens. From that time they became a military order of knights, and wore for their badge a cross with eight points. They were vowed to celibacy and bound never to make peace with infidels. They used to observe also certain constitutions borrowed from the canons of St. Augustine.

* Wrongly in this most noble Park so called. Popular belief assigns its terminology to the Phœnix sculptured on Lady Chesterfield's pillar, but the derivation is erroneous. The name is taken from the chalybeate spa well, at the upper end of the Zoological Gardens, called long ago "Fion Uiske, now corrupted into Phœnix.

† Herdsman.

‡ Kill Maignend.

[To be continued.]

10.000 Men Wanted!

To buy Boots and Shoes of M. H. O'Connor, salesman with M. Walsh, 27 Third street.

DRY GOODS.

A BONA FIDE

LIST OF PRICES!

NOTHING MISREPRESENTED!

An Ample Stock of Everything at the Prices Quoted Below.

HAVING ARRANGED AND MARKED down the Great

BANKRUPT STOCK

We will sell on terms more advantageous to the purchaser than any other house has thus far attempted to do on this Coast.

Lot No. 1—500 Pieces Reversable Plaids, 25 cents a yard.

Lot No. 2—Silk Striped Grenadines, 12½ cents a yard.

Lot No. 3.—700 Pieces Mohair Stripe, 12½ cents a yard.

Lot No. 4—200 pieces Poplins, 25 cents a yard.

Our finest and superior make of Dry Goods, such s Velours, Silk Poplins, all Wool Poplins, Pongees reduced to 50, 62½ and 75 cents per yard. Extraordinary bargains.

Also, Japanese Silk-finished High Lustre Poplins, 25 and 35 cents per yard.

Also, Fine Abyssinian Silks, at 50, 62 and 75 cents per yard.

Black Silks, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75.

Ladies, inquire for $2 50 Black Bonnet Silk, never before sold for less than $4 per yard.

All $1 50 and $2 Striped Fancy French Silks reduced to 75 cents and $1 per yard.

Black Goods all reduced to the lowest possible price.

American Prints, 8, 9 and 10 cents per yard.

One yard wide French Prints and Satine de China, 18¾ cents per yard.

House Furnishing Goods.

4-4 Sheeting, 12½ cents per yard.
Turkey Red Table Linen, 2 yards wide, 75 cents.
Bedspreads, $1, 1 50, $2 50, large size.
Towels, Napkins, and Table Linen, reduced proportionately.
4-4 Heavy Scotch Ginghams, 12½ cents per yard.
French Chambrays, 12½ cents per yard.
Heavy Belfast Flax Linen, 16 2-3 cents per yard.
Wrapper Patterns, Poplin Reps, $2 per Pattern.

SHAWLS.

Beautiful Wool Striped Shawls.....$1 50
Fine Reversible Shawls.....$3 50
Ottoman Shawls, All Wool.....$5 00

Bargains in Fancy Department.

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, slightly spotted, 10 cents per pair
The $1 25 Kid Gloves for 50 cents per pair
5,000 Ladies Silk Scarfs, 25 cents each
1,000 dozen Corsets, 25 cents each
Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Ladies and Children's Underwear, at less than manufacturers' prices.

A great many other lines of desirable goods too numerous to mention, will be sold equally low.

As our system of business is one price, and no deviation, it will be needless for purchasers to offer a second price.

GLEESON & FELL,
634 Market Street,
jly 12-tf BELOW KEARNY.

GREAT ROUTE AND CONFUSION

In consequence of the removal of the

METROPOLITAN THEATRE

James O'Hanlon

Is obliged to offer his Goods, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes of every description at Extraordinary Low Prices.
Call at 725 Montgomery street and see for yourselves

BOYS UITS MADE TO ORDER.

THE CHEAPEST STORE on Montgomery St.
my3-tf

NORCROSS & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

REGALIA, LODGE SUPPLIES, MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS, FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

Masonic Temple, No. 4 Post Street, one door from Montgomery Street, San Francisco. fy2-tf

ARTHUR T. NORTON. M. J. GAVAN.

Norton & Gavan,

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

154 THIRD St., (Near Howard,) SAN FRANCISCO.
je 21-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Dillon & Mrs. Kenealy,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERS.

No. 30 Third Street, between Mission and Market Sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Mourning Goods constantly kept on hand. Hats and Bonnets Bleached and Pressed. Country Orders promptly attended to. jy4-tf

ISAAC SELIG,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 218 Kearny street, between Bush and Sutter, San Francisco. ap5-tf

ASTROLOGER.

DR. JOHN ROLL, the most wonderful Fortune Teller in the world, can be found at No. 835 Pacific Street, between Stockton and Powell. He uses all kind of witchcraft, cures all diseases and spells, causes love, returns anythin that is stolen, or run away, and cures drunkards from drinking. He will give love and luck to all who want it Don't forget to call and see him. jy4-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WILLIAM O'CONNELL,
FASHIONABLE
Boot Maker.
318 Howard Street, (Irish-American Hall) SAN FRANCISCO. jy4-tf

JESSE SELLERS. THOMAS KING
SELLERS & KING.
Boot and Shoe Store,
No. 19 Third Street, Cor. Stevenson, San Francisco.

Dealers and Manufacturers of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoes; also, a large stock of Boots and Shoes always on hand, at lowest prices.
WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. jy4tf

STEPHEN THOMAS,
PRIZE
BOOT MAKER,
LADIES AND MISSES BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.
Paris, London and Melbourne. No. 142 Fourth Street, San Francisco. jy4-tf

John Leddy,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
120 FOURTH St., (corner of Minna.)

Men's Boots	from	$2 50	to $4 00
Men's Boots (best quality)	from	5 50	to 8 00
Boys and Youth's Boots,	from	1 50	to 3 50
Ladies' Gaiters	from	1 00	to 1 75
Misses' Gaiters	from	75	to 1 50
Misses' Balmorals	from	1 00	to 2 25
Children's French Calf	from	1 25	to 1 50
Children's French Goat	from	1 00	to 1 75

☞ ALL OF MY OWN MAKE.
jly 19-tf

M. F. Walsh,
Fashionable
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
909 Market Street, (corner of Fifth.)
All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots. Orders and repairing promptly attended to. jly 19-tf

Hugh O'Connor,
504 MARKET STREET,
Importer of
PHILADELPHIA BOOT LEGS.
Boot Legs cut to order at short notice. Footing fronts and sole leather kept on hand. jly19-tf

Thomas Healy,
Fashionable
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
677 Mission Street, (near Third.)
Repairing neatly done. jly 19-tf

DENIS WHELAN,
BOOT MAKER,
STEVENSON St., (two doors from Third st.)
Opposite P. J. Tanian's.
Fashionable Boots Made at the Lowest Prices.
Repairing neatly done and satisfaction guaranteed: [je

United Workingmen's San Francisco CO-OPERATIVE

The above stamp is placed on the Goods made by this Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company; and they desire to inform the Trade and the Public that an unprincipled Boot and Shoe firm of this city (a house doing a large business, and which ought to be above such a trick) are stamping their Worthless Chinese-made goods with a partial imitation of our Stamp, hoping to sell their goods as our make, and thereby injure our trade. We employ no Chinese labor, nor ever did, and our goods have always given satisfaction and built up a trade which those parties in their petty meanness are seeking to deprive us of. Therefore, we caution all who wish to buy our goods and patronize WHITE LABOR, to see that they are stamped as above.
UNITED WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY. my24-tf

MUSIC AND DANCING.

Sanders' Dancing Academy,
New Montgomery Street.
APPLY DAILY FROM NINE O'CLOCK A. M. till FIVE P. M.
SELECT PRACTICE PARTIES on Tuesday and Saturday evenings at eight o'clock.
ap12-tf

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.

[ESTABLISHED, 1857.]
Alfred Barrett,
JEWELER & WATCHMAKER,
No. 13 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
All kinds of California Jewelry and Diamond Work made and repaired. jly 5-tf

Wm. H. T. Clark,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
Silver Plater and Gilder.
No. 31 THIRD St., (near Market,) SAN FRANCISCO.
All kinds of Plated Wares Repaired, and Old Silver Whitened and Finished to look equal to new. Orders sent through Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive prompt attention. j y5-tf

John Ward,
Roofing & Asphaltum Worker,
S. W. corner THIRD and STEVENSON sts.
Warranted from six to seven years. All orders executed with the utmost dispatch. aug2tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fire. Fire. Fire.
Boots and Shoes!
GRAND REOPENING!
....OF....
M. WALSH,
No. 27 Third Street.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the late Fire, I was compelled to suspend my business for three weeks, to refit and enlarge my store, and get up a large and well selected stock, which I will sell twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any store in the city. Also several hundred pairs of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, Ladies, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, slightly damaged by water, will sell for 50 cents on the dollar,

COME ONE, COME ALL AND GET CHEAP BARGAINS, AT

M. Walsh's
NO. 27 THIRD STREET.
Bet. Market and Mission, Jessie and Stevenson. aug2tf

Syracuse Boot & Shoe Store.
Stephen Finnegan,
Nos. 904 MARKET and 3 ELLIS Sts..
Dealer in and Manufacturer of Ladies' Gents'and Misses' Boots, Shoes and Slippers at the lowest prices. A kinds of custom work done with neatness and dispatch
THIS STORE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.
aug9-tf

MEDICAL.

Symbol of Life.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

By Having advice and Treatment at Once of
DR. AIKIN, 504 Kearny St.,
Whose Most Approved Scientific System of
MEDICINE AND SURGERY, (General and Special Practice,)

Cures all kinds of diseases, including Deafness, Ear Discharges, Noises in the Head, Weak or Inflamed Eyes, Sore Lids and Granulations, Dim Sight and Floating Spots, Opacities, Films, Cataract, Cross Eyes and Nervous Blindness, Catarrh, Tumors in the Nose, (Polypi), Chronic Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption (with Spitting Blood, Night Sweats, Shortness of Breath, Emaciation, etc.,) Heart Diseases Pain, Suffocation, Faintness, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Heart Burn, Cramp, Water Brash, Flatulence, Pain in the Side, Enlarged Liver, Jaundice, Gall Stones, Constipation, Piles, Bloating, Bowel Complaints, Tape Worm; Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Pain in the Back, Gravel, Irritability, and all Bladder and Kidney Diseases. Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Scrofula, Leprosy, Syphilis, (with Pains in the Head and Bones, Watery Blisters, Blotches on the Face, Ulcerated Throat and Nose, and other symptoms); Rickets, Necrosis, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Bone Diseases, Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, Fistula, Stricture, Rupture, Club Foot, Wry Neck, Hare Lip, Goitre, Corpulence, Disfiguring Marks, Wens, Enlarged Tonsils, Abscesses, Rheumatism, Sciatics, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Palsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Convulsions, Delirium, Sleeplessness, Headache, Dropsy, Lead Poisoning, Baldness, Nervous and Organic Debility—All those serious recent and old standing diseases not understood or well-treated by the family physicians, or others. Do not suffer or delay.

THE MOST DIFFICULT CASES SOLICITED.

"Those preferring an educated and responsible physician for skillful treatment of any chronic or serious disease, without idle pretensions or extortion, but who, considerate of all, treats his patients conscientiously to benefit and cure them, should apply to DR. AIKEN, 504 Kearny street. He is very successful, and performs more genuine cures than any other in his important specialties. No matter what you have doctored in vain, do not neglect your health, for you can rely on him to cure you, if ever curable."—San Francisco Papers.

LADIES, Married or Single, can consult the Doctor on any delicate derangement of health with confidence and certainty of relief, and he is a gentleman who has no superior in the Specialty of Diseases of Women. The most easy, safe and speedy cure is assured of any ill-health, Trouble, Irregularities, Suppression, Weakness, Ulceration, Pain, Irritation, Spinal Affection, Retarded Development, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Sterility Ovarian, and other diseases.

Avoid Sickness, Drug Poisoning, Danger and Uncertainties.

Have proper and reliable treatment and be well.
Home and attendance for patients, as desired.

Friendly advice, best remedies for all wanting Medical or Surgical aid in this city or country. The strictest fidelity can always be relied on.

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men,
Whatever, read or doctored, permanently cured of debility or disease wearing on body and mind.
No Mercury or Quackery. Separate rooms.

DR. AIKIN'S Sanitary Rules, Counsel and Cure, are worth $1,000 capital to the unfortunate victims of habit or disease.

DR. AIKIN has the advantage of seeing and treating successfully every description of human ailments, and having thorough qualifications, extensive experience, with great skill in detecting the causes, and curing all classes of disease, the afflicted who seek his aid will save time, money and risk.

"Vain is Wealth, or Fame, or Life, without Health."

Patients visited at home out of office hours.
All medicines and needed articles supplied.
Come prepared to arrange requisite treatment.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Fees reasonable—suited the circumstances of all.

No Charge for Consultation.

Office hours—10 A M to 4, and 6 to 8 P M.
Call or Address, N. J. AIKIN, M D,
Parlor and Office—504 Kearny St.,
N E Cor California st., San Francisco.
Near all the cars, or can come to the door by connecting with Potrero and Kearny street line. jly 26-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. J. B. Pinchard's
APPARATUS AND COMPOUND,
FOR the cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Lung, Fever and Heart Diseases, and all Diseases of the Respiratory Organs. Patented December 14, 1872. Office, southeast corner Market and Second. Office hours, 10 A M to 12 M 2to 4 P M and 6 to 7 P M. References given. je 28-t

South End Oyster House.
FOR the Freshest, Juiciest and Fattest Transplanted or California Oysters, or a good Welsh Rarebit or Crab Stew, go to
MANNING'S OYSTER HOUSE,
672 Howard St., near Third, (late of the Blue Wing Saloon.) sep13-tf

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES
OF THE

IRISH NATIONALIST,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Published Every Saturday at No. 5 Post Street
San Francisco,

—BY THE—

Nationalist Printing and Publishing Co.

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tending to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the NATIONALIST been established. The importance of the work to be performed and the necessity of performing it well, have led to the formation of a Joint-stock Company of Irishmen, Irish-Americans and others, under the title of "THE NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY." This Company undertakes to publish the NATIONALIST in future, and pledges itself that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics.

1. The main object of the NATIONALIST shall be to assist in the establishment of a REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL. As means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting Irish liberty from any other source than Irish arms in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most efficient mode of rendering that assistance most conducive to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the right of every nation to its own autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism and free institutions among all nations, and oppose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all inflammatory references to religious and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, as religious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen. Provided, however, that current religious news may be inserted without prejudicial comments.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced, and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy; and it shall neither advocate nor attack the claims of any political party or individual when seeking political position, Federal, State or Municipal,

8. It will also be neutral but friendly in its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly independent.

9. A speciality will be made of giving publicity to all matters of interest to the Irish societies and military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workingmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

The main object of this undertaking being the union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish independence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been, as far as possible, removed, so that the NATIONALIST might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genuine lovers of liberty, and there shall not be any deviations from these principles permitted in the columns of this journal under any circumstances. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of almost all the Irish organizations of California, whethe revolutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our future performances rather than our present promises, while we believe ourselves competent, as well as determined, to repel the attacks of all enemies of our cause, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial cooperation of all to enable us to make the NATIONALIST take a front-rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

The above is the declaration of principles which the Nationalist Publishing Company pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its ability; and, as this company is organized solely for that purpose, and not for any purpose of gain, it confidently appeals for support to all Irishmen who desire to see their native land an INDEPENDENT NATION, and likewise to all lovers of HUMAN FREEDOM.

Make Money

Fast and honorably, $12 50 per day, or $75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful, and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only $5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address for particulars JEROME B. HUDSON & Co., Corner Greenwich and Cortlandt streets, New York.

Special Notice.

HARRY FRANCIS, the well known merchant tailor, manager for many years with Abraham, has left his employ, and has opened a first class Merchant Tailoring Establishment next door, known as the "Opposition Store," No 25 Second Street, with L. Morris, the celebrated Merchant Tailor.

P. S.—Old friends, don't forget the man who studied your interest.

WHAT IS ALUCOLEIN?—A preparation of Cod Liver Oil, without any disagreeable taste; the most efficacious remedy for all pulmonary complaints. Prepared and sold by James G. Steele & Co. 521 Montgomery street.

THOUSANDS of testimonials can be seen at the COUGH DROP and CANDY DEPOT, 828 Market street. Warranted to cure or money refunded. For sale by all dealers in medicines.

IRISH DIRECTORY.

Third (Irish) Regiment, N. G. C. Field and Staff Officers:—A. Wason, Colonel; M. C. Bateman, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. J. Conlin, Major; P. J. Tannian, Adjutant; W. Carey Quartermaster; J. D. Cusheon, Paymaster; James Barrett, Commissary; Dr. Green, Surgeon; Rev. Father Largan, Chaplain; Color-Bearer, John Gleason.

Co. A, Montgomery Guards; Captain, C. Quinn; First Lieutenant, W. Lee; Second Lieutenant, T. Bolster, drill in Armory Hall.

Co. B, Shields Guards; Captain, M. Flanagan; J. Hand First Lieutenant; P. McEleer, Second Lieutenant; drill in Hibernia Hall every Wednesday.

Co. C, Wolfe Tone Guards; Captain, J. Leddy; First Lieutenant, M. O'Brien; Second Lieutenant, John Byrne; drill in Armory Hall every Thursday.

Co. D, Meagher Guards; Captain, J. Eagan; D. T. Sullivan, First Lieutenant; D. J. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant; drill in Armory Hall.

Co. E Emmet Life Guards; Captain, R. Clery; I. G. Hayden, First Lieutenant; H. Fowkes, Second Lieutenant; drill in Irish-American Hall every Thursday

Co. H, MacMahon Guards; Captain, J. H. McMenomy; First Lieutenant, H. Casey; Second Lieutenant, E. F. Gleason; drill in Hall corner Sixth and Market every Tuesday.

Sarsfield Guards, (Independe t); Captain, H. C. Bateman; First Lieutenant, S. C. Walsh; drill in Irish-American Hall. on Tuesdays.

Co, A. Legion of St Patrick; Captain, M. B. Hughes; drill in Hibernia Hall every Tuesday.

Hibernia Rifles; Captain, Thomas Desmond; First Lieutenant, M. J. Gaven; Second Lieutenant, John McGrath; First Sargeant, J. J. Carroll; Second Sergeant, J. B. Walsh; Third Sargeant, Thomas Flynn, drill in Irish-American Hall every Wednesday.

Jackson Dragoons; Captain, M. Greany; E. McPhillips, First Lieutenant, T. W. Collins, Second Lieutenant; P. F. McGrath, Brevet Second Lieutenant. Drill in La Grande Armory every Friday.

Sons of the Emerald Isle—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Irish-American Hall. Nicholas Ennis, President; P. A. Dacey, V. P.; J. O'Brien, R. S.; P. S. Guerin, F. S.; J. Burke, C. S.; J. O'Connell, T.; Dr. Newell, corner Mission and New Montgomery, Physician.

Irish-Americans—Meet in Irish-American Hall. John Collins, President; T. McInerney, V. P.; J. O'Donnell, R. S.; M. J. McInerney, F. S.; J. Heany, C. S.; J. Grant, T.; Dr. Hutchings, 222 Post street, Physician.

Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association—Meet first Friday of each month at Irish-American Hall. M. Sullivan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.

St. Joseph's Temperance, L. and B. Association—Meet every Sunday at two o'clock P. M. Daniel MacSweeney, President; M. O'Brien Secretary.

St. Mary's Temperance and Literary Society—Meet every Sunday in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. Anderson, President.

Father Matthew Temperance Society—Meet every Sunday evening in Irish-American Hall. Henry Hall, President.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Meet in basement of St Mary's Cathedral. J. R. Kelly, President; N. Winne, Secretary.

Irish Volunteers—Captain, T. Lynch; drill on Mondays.

Thomas F. Burke Circle, F. B—Centre, P. H. Lydon; Secretary, Thomas Kehoe.

A. O. H.—State Officers: M. Warde, S. D.; J. J. Donovan, S. S.

County Officers: M. J. Wrin, C. D.; J. F. Meagher, G. P.; J. T. Barry, G. V. P.; T. Drady, G. S.; P. Carr, G. A. S.; John Cooney, G. T.

Division No. 1.—Meet first Friday of the month at Hibernia Hall. J Barrett, President; J. M. Dwyer, V. P.; J. B. Harrington R. S.; M. Kelly, F. S.; C. Dillon, T.

Division No. 2.—Meet first Thursday of the month at Hibernia Hall. Wm. Simpson President; J. B. Oliver, V. P.. B. McDermott, R. S.; J. Reed, F. S.; M. McManomy, T.

Division No. 3.—Meet third Tuesday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. H. Gallagher, President; P. D. Ryan, V. P.; E. Herrick, F. S.; J. Gallagher, R. S; C. Farrelly, T.

Division No. 4.—Meet first and third Friday of the mo th at Irish-American Hall. J. Butler, President; J. H. Gilmore, V. P.; T. D. Sullivan, R. S.; T. Flanagan, F. S.; P. Kendrick, T.

Division 5.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at their Hall, Dolores Street. P. R. Hanna, President; B. Rierdon, V. P.; J. McGrath, R S.; P. Harrington, F. S.; John Kenny, T.

Division 6.—Meet second and fourth Friday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. M. C. Hassett, President, J. J. Desmond, V. P.; James P. Meagher, R. S.; E. R. Birmingham, F. S.; Thos. Donnelly, T.

Division 7.—Meet first Tuesday of the month at Riggers' and Stevedores' Hall, Pacific street. W. Higgins, President; J. W. Murphy V.P.; B. C. Mooney R. S.; J. Kelly, F. S.; J. O'Callaghan, T.

Division No. 8.—Meet at Tammany Hall. W. Gilleran, President; D. Coyne, V. P.; H. McClosky, F. S.; T. Flynn, R. S.; T. Laughlin, T.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY—Division No. 1—M. V. O'Brien, C D; R. Hughes, P; P. J. Brown, V P; J. Cronin, R S; B. Lucy, F S; W. J. O'Brien, T.

Division No. 2—D. Flynn, P; J. Donovan, V P; J. Carroll, R S; R. J. Dowling, F S; M. Coffey, T.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Stockton)—J. Ward, C D; J. A. Morissy, P; J. Murray, V P; J. McCarthy, R S; P. M. Darcy, F S; J. O. Donnell, T.

SOLANO COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Vallejo)—D. Bresnahan, C D; P. Kelly, P; J. Moran, V P. T. Welch, R S; J. Kennedy, F S; J. Goar, T.

ALAMEDA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Oakland)—T. D. Cronin, C D; M. Fitzgerald, P.

YUBA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Marysville)—M. J. Petit, C D; J. Byrnes, P; J. Walshe, V P; J. Donohoe, F S; M. Flynn, T.

Division No. 2, (Smartsville)—J. McQuaide, P; J. Long, V P; M. Kelly, R S; C. Slattery, F S; A. Kerrigan, T.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (San Jose)—H. Kelly, C D; J. Johnson, V P; D. Coakley, R S; J. J. Conmy, F S; D. Noonan, T.

Division No. 2, (Santa Clara)—J. Cotter, P; P. H. Murphy, V P; J. Fitzpatrick, R S; J. Donovan, F S; T. Clarke, T.

NEVADA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Truckee)—J. Creed, C D; M. Mahon, P; M. Guy, R S; H. Quinn, F S; M. M. Mahon, T.

Hibernia Benevolent Society of Sacramento—J. Ryan, P; J. Black, V P; R. Breen, T; J. P. Dray, R S; W. J. O'Brien, C S. Directors: J. McGuire, R. Breen, J. J. Cadogan. J. Dillon, W. D. Farrell.

Thos. F. Bourke Circle F. B.—Meet every Tuesday in Hibernia Hall.

K. R. B. No. 1.—Meet every Thursday at I. C. Hall, 715 Market street.

K. R. B. No. 2.—Meet every Tuesday at I. C. Hall.

K. R. B. No. 3.—Meet every Friday at I. C. Hall.

Bourke and Luby C ub, I. C.—Meet every Monday at I. C. Hall. Dr. Biggs, President; J. C. Talbot, V. P.; J. J. Murphy, T.; J. McKeague, Secretary.

Thomas Davis Club, I. C.—Meet every Wednesday at I. C. Hall. T C Maher, President; J J Caniffe, Vice President; M Cotter, Recording Secretary; J M P Leonard, Corresponding Secretary; C J Barron, Treasurer; Trustees—Martin O'Connell, J Walsh, and Edward McLaughlin.

St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance.—J. G. Brown, N. D.; J. W. Gordon, N. S.; P. Flynn, S. D.; J O'Hare, S. Sec.; J. McDermott, C. D.; T. F. Walsh, G. P.; M. Flynn, G, S.; J. T. Kelly, G. T.

Secretary.

Irish American Benevolent Society.—President, William O'Connell; Vice President, Michael Farrell; Treasurer, Charles Kane; Recording Secretary, James O'Donnell; Financial Secretary, M J McInerny; Corresponding Secretary, Patrick Ballinger.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society of St. Francis Parish, meets first Sunday of each month in the basement of St Francis Church. Officers—M J McGrath, President; T McGinley, Vice President; William Higgins, Treasurer; J J Martin, Secretary.

We have started with the above as a beginning for what we intend to make a standing Directory for all the Irish Organizations, military and civic, on this Coast. To enable us to supply omissions, and to make the Directory full and satisfactory, we respectfully call on the Secretaries of the different Irish societies of the city and the State to forward us at once the names of their officers, the time and place of meeting, the date of their organization, and whatever other information they may deem important. We will publish all matters of importance without charge.

THE HIBERNIA HALL, 246 Third Street, is newly fitted up in superi style, and fit for the accommodation of large social parties and military dis lays. It is one of the best Public Halls in the city. The new improvements deserve the attention of public speakers, In this Hall the movements of the audience create no noise Silence is the ally of eloquence.

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All kinds of Coal and Wood constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest possible cash prices.

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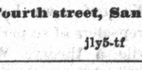
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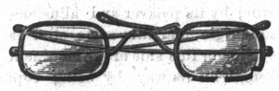
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Themselves of Good Sight.

The latest improved Spectacles. Weak sight strengthened, strong sight preserved, by the use of these Spectacles; superior to any now in common use; persons may use these for any length of time without causing the sight to ache. Spectacles for $1, and upward. As I have had 35 years practice in the business, I have good experience in suiting sight. All kinds of spectacles repaired and reglassed by J. O'NEILL, Optician. 407 Third street, near Harrison. jy-tf

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Giant Powder No. 2,

is superior to any other blasting material for bank blasing, Coal Mines, and all medium hard rock.

PRICE:—Fifty cents per pound.

BANDMAN, NIELSON, & Co., Gen. Agents, No. 210 Front street, San Francisco. jy4-tf

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

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A large assortment of Mechanics' Tools. Levels made to order and repaired. Tools ground ready for use and Plain Irons fitted and ground ready for use. aug9 t

Mme. Balcear,

Hair Restorer,

Permanently restores the hair after the scalp has become entirely bald. Call at 311 Pine street and satisfy yourselves. aug16-3m

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 25, 1873.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks. It is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people. It is the summary name for many things. It seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and character. It desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief. It would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our Poetry and History sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge and to that race it would give Ireland. It would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive a greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom?"

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

Answers to Correspondents.

EUREKA.—Lord Edward Fitzgerald served as Lieutenant in the English army in America during the War of Independence.

COSMOS.—Family surnames came into use in Ireland in the tenth and eleventh centuries. Brian Boru has got the credit of having introduced them, but some few surnames are older than his time, Irish surnames are nearly all formed by placing *Mac* "son" or *O* "Male descendant," before the proper name of the founder of the family that assumes it, as *Mac Leaughlin*, "McShane" or "Johnson," *Ni*, daughters is prefix used before the surnames of females.

DAVIS STREET.—The yearly grant to Maynooth College which called forth all the bigotry of Exeter Hall, at every session of the English Parliament has been discontinued since the disendowment of the Established Church in Ireland.

J. G. VIRGINIA CITY.—Thanks for your friendly letter and material aid; we have received piles of letters on this subject some of which we published last week and may be considered as the substance of all, endorsing our principles and upholding us in the stand we have taken in this controversy, into which we were forced, by the uncalled for attack of *that Journal*. We are done with this matter and shall not return to it unless in defence of the principles we advocate, if again attacked.

ANGLO-SAXON BALDERDASH.

There is scarcely a penny whistle newspaper published in the New England States which we pick up, that we do not find that eternal cant of "our Anglo-Saxon forefather," "Sons of the Pilgrims," "Plymouth Rock," "May Flower," &c., &c, glorifying themselves on their Anglo-Saxon origin and their superiority over all other races solely on that account, we would not pay any attention to such vaporings coming from that quarter because it has become chronic with them and therefore should be treated accordingly—but when we find this insane raving rehashed to us in the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance held in New York, in fact the remarks of some of that august body (the Exeter Hall Branch) was sickeningly disgusting by its palaver and allusions to the common origin, and this same stuff is wafted across to us on this side of the continent, gathering strength on its way by being copied into every backwoods sheet, for want of other material, and finally beginning to be received as genuine by the thoughtless and apes of the shoddyites amongst us. Our patience is exhausted and we are compelled to ask—How long are those who assume to think and speak for the American community to insult us with this theory of Anglo-Saxon supremacy? How long are the descendants of the Roman, Sclavonic, Celtic and Scandinavian races, who have mingled to make up this mass of freemen, to bear with such audacious violations of all history and all common sense? We confess we have hardly patience with the repeaters of so perverse, so obnoxious, and so vile a theory. What have the Anglo-Saxons done for America? Did they discover it? Did they foster its youth? Did they liberate it? Did they offer it alliance when it was weak? Did they develope its interior wealth? Have they kept, or do they keep it democratic? No one of these questions can be answered with a "yes." Italian sailors sent by a Spanish Queen explored it. Wherever England planted, she taxed and tyrannized. Clinton and Cornwallis, and Burgoyne, and Howe, were Anglo-Saxon, while every race in Europe was represented among our liberators. France was its first ally, Germany and Ireland supplied its physical labor, New England and the Saxon breed have always "tried back" towards aristocracy, as witness, John Adams, the Hartford Convention, the United States Bank and the Boston shoddyites of this day. The very language they call Anglican is "five parts of eight," according to Noah Webster, Celtic, and the democratic element here, according to Franklin, is derived from Celtic roots also. And what school-boy is there so ignorant as not to know that the constitution and laws of this country originated in anti-Anglican ideas of liberty and government being made as much unlike as possible to the Saxon-colonial system that preceded them? If this theory of a race of masters is to be repeated, and practically acted on in social life, we care not what laws may exist, (in type,) the equality of American citizenship is gone at the root. If hereditary descent alone makes one set of citizens capable of "rightly understanding" free institutions and of "carrying them into effect;" then Jefferson's declaration is a sham, and universal suffrage a delusion. But if we, the men of all other descents but this Heaven-favored one, are to be second best, socially and politically, we demand, at least, to know by what qualities and services to the State our Saxon superiors have won their title to pre-eminence and the dictatorship. We yield no passive obedience here or elsewhere In one quality we grant the English race do surpass us—they beat us in the rehearsing of their own merits. We boast only in our anger, but they do it daily and in cold blood. Ever since Robin Hood's days, the men of that nation have excelled in the use of "the long bowe," which now as then is peculiarly an English weapon, both in peace and war. We, on the other hand, remember our ancestors, but indifferently, we rehearse their deeds, but in self-defence. The very annals of our own race we suffer strangers to repeat to us. We are not a cohesive, selfish, acquisitive people, like the Anglicans. We suffer them to proclaim their own virtues so constantly that, at least, we dare not doubt their words. In this respect, we are their inferiors and their tools—used, thrown away, forgotten, or remembered to have been misrepresented. Who will help us to stifle this cry, and root out this growing vice of an ascendancy of race? Absurd and impracticable as it may now seem, the frequent repetition of it must eventually wear away all sense of equality. All men are ambitious of ancestors, and some among us of a Saxon set. Let us have the continent cleared of this rubbish and justice done to all, but most of all to the deteriorated and despoiled race of the CELTS.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE IRELAND.

By extermination, flight, and famine, the population of Ireland has been reduced more than one half what it was some thirty years ago. The ten millions of what it then boasted of as the Irish people have been more than half swept away. Hope has nearly burned itself out through years of credulity; patience has degenerated into fatalism; and the characteristic honor and candor of the nation would seem to have withered into servility and intrigue. Ireland has sunk, within our memory, lower than, perhaps, she ever was since the Atlantic surf first whitened her strand. And yet, how shall we describe that passion which teaches men to hope on for a land so apparently hopeless? Noble and heroic is the nature which aspires to practice a patriotism so desperate. Yet, of our race, many, very many, are capable of such desperation. There yet live men who believe—and they would cease to live if they could not believe, in the restoration of Ireland to the Irish. Deep-brooding thought has not shaken that faith, nor the stern reality of multarious obstacles paralyzed it. Suffering, bonds, exile, decay, cannot pluck Ireland from the hearts that love her. By day they toil; by night they dream of her; and the day's work is devoted to realize the night's vision. Never had unhappy nation purer votaries—never had baffled cause more devout adherents. All this faith, and hope, and courage may help to buoy up the Irish in Ireland for a time. Even now more material aid is needed to keep alive the ardor of the "men in the gap;" yet, let us have no more loud threatenings, which are to end in nothing—for Ireland's sake, let the tin thunderbolts of Home Rule orators be beaten into poor-house platters, or anything else, so that we may never hear of them again. Nothing now marks that country absolutely and irremediably ludicrous, but writings and talkings of such a sort. The I. R. B., indeed, have been blamed by loyal flunkey Irish editors and spouters, for causing the re-enactment of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act—an instrumentality on their part, for which their native land has cause to bless them. If they succeeded, however unintentionally, in shutting up the speech-making shops—if they compelled those to talk small who never did anything, and never will—if they gave those who still could think, in Ireland, time for deliberation as to how they should save themselves and their country—they have done a good deed. And we hope the virtuous common sense of the Irish people will now gag every mouther of big words who attempts to fodder this diseased appetite, the greatest curse of their country. That is the first step to be taken. Perhaps in no country in Europe would a conscientious statesman find it more difficult to shape his course than in Ireland at this hour. A sweeping revolution would be far the best remedy, for all society is thoroughly diseased. The great present business of an Irish patriot should be to keep the soul and body of the country together. To do this, he must find present remedies for present wounds, and close up first the gashes, next the heart. Leaving local questions of government out of his view, he should endeavor to retain the residue of the population at home; he should resort to anything to effect this. No criminal consistency will justify him in overlooking this. Cicero kept his consistency, but lost Rome. Had Bome any reason to thank him for that? Do the English ever stickle at change of policy when circumstances change? The men they cured at one time, they have courted; the foes they feared, they have flattered; the countries they hated, they have embraced. We do not advocate such dissimulation; we only advocate self-denial. We would beseech those good and courageous men in Ireland to take events for their guide—to discharge fearlessly the duties of to-day, suffering the future to bring its own requirements and its own means with it. Let it be remembered that it is not a choice between a revoluiion or not—between a Republican or a constitutional home government. That choice might have offered some time ago but must not be accepted again, for we cannot go backward. The alternative is simply between doing something and doing nothing—between a struggle and collapse, such is the prospect before Ireland, and her few remaining patriots. It is one that requires greater heroism than soldiers have to face. To march into a battle field, would be drawing-room work to this—to face bayonets would be easier than to lead a charge against a destiny, bristling with so many horrors. But the daily discharge of duty, and the Omnipresent grace of God, strengthens and sustains the willing worker. Of one thing he is sure—that justice only is eternal—of another equally so that God helps those who help themselves. So believing, and so acting, let us begin over again the attempt to gain Ireland for the inhabitants of it, in which all the good and brave the world over, will yield us sympathy and support, not in the ratio of our former failures, but in proportion to the courage and capacity now exhibited, to carry out the enterprise successfully, against all odds and obstacles.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION ON AMNESTY.

In the course of a lecture lately delivered in New York, the great English reformer, Charles Bradlaugh said: I propose that you should look at the state of Ireland as it is at this moment. I shall trace it not very far back, as it is utterly needless to weary you with a long inquiry into the past, but shall trace a little way back the causes which seem to me to compel the state of things which is now existing—a very strange state. We hold Ireland not in any sort or fashion at the present moment by our love or by our affection. We hold her as a garrisoned country. Any one who will travel through Ireland and see our barracks; any one who will go into a great portion of Ireland unless the telegraphic report has represented correctly a modification, will see a coercive law as onerous as the Curfew law prevailing at the present moment in that land. If you regard the fact that there are now in the jails of Great Britain a number of men—I am not about to quarrel with their condemnation; they offended the law and were committed to prison for it—when you know that Lord Granville in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone in and out of the House of Commons, admitted that the acts of these men in jail were the cause that led our Government to begin the reforms which should have been taken in hand some 30 or 40 years ago; when you have heard that Lord Granville, not a rabid speaker, not a hasty utterer of unweighed words, told his peers, sitting around him in the House of Lords, that they had been induced by the very movement for which these men have gone to jail to take into consideration the grievances which otherwise would not have been dealt with at all; then I say that the strict letter of the law fairly closed the jails on these men, and that the consciousness of the Government that it had done wrong to these men should have looked towards it for remedy, and have opened the doors to them, at least as a testimony of its own shame and neglect in the matter.

Unpleasant if True.

McDonald, one of the Bank of England forgers, made a confession in Newgate Prison in London, which, if true, will place some of the New York detective force in an unpleasant position. McDonald said that the plot to rob the Bank of England was arranged in New York, and that the originators of it subscribed $60,000 gold to carry the plot into execution. McDonald and the Bidwell brothers went to Valparaiso and swindled a bank out of $20,000 which was added to the common fund. He further says that the detectives were aware of his plans from the commencement and that he forwarded nearly $40,000 in registered letters from London, He adds that he telegraphed to Irving of his departure to New York after the bank forgeries had been discovered, and that it was in response to his telegram that Irving and Farley met him on the steamer on his arrival. He says they told him there was a Sheriff in readiness to attach his property, and that if he had any valuables they would take them. According to McDonald's story he had about $20,000 in gold, $17,000 in U. S. bonds and a diamond worth $2,000

Father Sheehy's Lecture at Vallejo.

Father Sheehy's lecture, says the Vallejo *Independent*, had for some time been looked forward to as a promise of a noble effort. The expectation was fully met. A very large audience was held in fixed attention through the evening, and manifested by frequent and hearty applause with what telling force the thrilling words of the Reverend orator went to the responsive heart. Ireland as she is, Ireland in the past, Ireland in the suggestions and promises of hope, were themes that taxed the eloquence of the speaker, but themes pathetically, graphically presented, with winning, inspiring, fiery discourse, the large audience being in fullest sympathy with the speaker and with his subject, and the speaker a most adequate interpreter of both subject and audience, and alive with all the emotion of the theme and the occasion. To say that the lecture was in every way a success is but to return to a wonted sobriety of expression with an effort.

IRISH NATIONALISM YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY—A CONTRAST!

[BY T. C. LUBY.]

A friend, on whose opinion I place great and merited reliance, tells me that my article, entitled "'82 and '29," which I reproduce from the old *Irish People* in the *Irish Democrat* of October the 11th, was read by many with very great interest. He suggests that it would be well for me to republish a few more such selections from that once highly-lauded, much-abused, misrepresented, persecuted, denounced and finally prescribed and suppressed Dublin journal—the uncompromising, fiery, revolutionary *Irish People*. My friend would fain have me call back to life' as it were, the voice of a by-gone period of Irish patriotic excitement, and so haply revive, in the heartless present, a little spark of the departed spirit of braver and better days. This, at least, I understood to be the significance of my friend's advice.

And, in truth, without ascribing to them the miraculous power of resuscitating dead or reinvigorating dying patriotism, this much at least can be said for the articles, written by the contributors to the latest organ of Irish revolution (may I not fairly claim this title for the *Irish People*?) that they were, for the most part the utterances of sincerity and faith, Hence they inspired the vast majority of their readers with a strong belief in what they taught.

Not so the traffickers in patriotisms who pretend by tongue and pen to advocate the Irish national cause at the present time. *Their* writings and harangues are conceived in the spirit of humbug and dictated by the genius of fulsome cant. Thus, however, these our Irish worthies of to-day may, for a moment, tickle the ears and fancies of the foolish and the hollow hearted, they invariably produce naus a and intensest loathing before they sit down or before their letters or articles are read through in the minds of honest and thinking men. And even the thoughtless and the shallow grow tired of them in a comparatively brief space, and are quick to carry their fickle and volatile admiration elsewhere, in the hope of finding other political mountebanks whose style of patriotic balderdash, being of newer and more fantastical cut, may promise fresh gratification to that morbid and incurable craving which most weak and flimsy natures have for the sensational.

If the mere play-actors and hireling scribes, who stimulate Irish patriotism at the present hour, braved and roared and screamed and foamed at the mouth and gesticulated on the rostrum, till their faces grew black and their lungs were rent and their listeners' ears were split, or scribbled in their dens or garrets till their bodily eyes grew purblind as the eyes of their minds, they would fail to inspire the soul of a solitary human being, aye, even that of one simple and childlike, utterly unhackneyed in the world's false ways, with a spark of that genuine and wonder-working faith that gives birth to magnanimous thoughts and kindles them speedily into generous fiery action.

Well and naturally might a true and faithful Irishman, living "in these degenerate times of shame," when the men who come to the front ranks of our national movement are almost all "false and hollow," when "no longer does the tongue avouch the spirit's influence," give vent to his feelings of patriotic regret by exclaiming in the eloquent words of one of the noblest of the "young Ireland" ballads—

> "Oh to have lived like an IRISH CHIEF, when hearts were fresh and true,
> And a manly thought, like a pealing bell, would quicken them through and through;
> And the seed of a generous hope right soon to a fiery action grew,
> And men would have scorned to talk and talk, and never a deed to do."

How different the manly, genuine, faith-inspired, often simple, but always, terribly in earnest language and style of Davis, Mitchell, and James Finton Lalor, in the palmy days of the old Dublin *Nation*, *United Irishman*, and *Irish Felon*, from the tawdrily-artificial, exaggerated, frothy, bombastic, entirely make-believe spoutings and scribblings of the wretched and ridiculous windbags, who are the pseudo-patriots and would-be leaders of the Irish race to-day, both in Ireland and America. Davis, Mitchel, and Lalor believed and felt what they wrote, and consequently their ideas were clothed in an adequate garb of words. The language was always in proportion to the thought. They expressed themselves naturally. The faith that was in them shone gloriously, like a rich and golden vein, through all their utterances. Faith and earnestness breed and inspire faith and earnestness all around. The young men of Ireland heard and read and believed. Again, in the days of the original *Irish People*, it was made manifest how life-giving is earnest belief. The style of the leaders and letters of that journal was admitted even by the English enemy (for evample, by the *Pall Mall Gazette*), to be wondrously direct and staightforward From the moment the revolutionary organ began to be circulated, the spell of faith was on and over the hearts of the Irish race. Everywhere, in Ireland, England, Scotland, and America, and every day, fresh adherents thronged into the National ranks. The spirit of '98 once more lived. It went forth through the busy towns and the quiet valleys. It moved like the breath of Heaven across the plains and trod like a warrior angel on the highest hill. Once more the halo of patriotism dazzled around the nation's brow!

But the men of to-day, the leading minds, the prophets of the hour! Oh! God of freedom, God of truth, thou infinite and unspeakable spirit of all good, who inspirest eloquence and breathest patriotic ardor into the souls of men teach us patience to submit calmly to Thy will to Thy decree, even when they are incompre hensible to our weak and short-sighted and in every way limited comprehensions. What a contrast with the past do we to-day behold! Truly we are down in the dust and dirt. Let us humbly rend our garments and cast ashes on our heads. "Whatever is, is right." God is above all. And He is wisdom itself. As, then, the All-wise, in His inscrutable providence, permits reptiles and noisome things not merely to live, but to thrive "like flaggers" and to multiply *ad finitum*, for a good purpose no doubt, let us religiously and in all humility believe that He has a beneficient end in view not alone in permitting the existence of our present blundering brood of Irish patriot leaders, but in allowing them to fool His very gullible yet chosen Irish people by their dodges and their buncombe, though some of us, poor, shallow, benighted mortals that we be, cannot see or comprehend why or wherefore such a condition of men and things should exist.

What though these men really believe nothing! feel nothin? What though their best qualities be skin-deep, their most glowing speech only from the lips out? What though, lacking everything heartfelt, they overdo everything they try to scribble or prate of? What though, trying to give expression to something which they do not sincerely feel, they naturally and necessarily fall into a false and exaggerated jargon, a mere sterotyped and stilted conventionalism? What though their indulgence in every form of false diction debauches the taste of our countrymen, making them expect that patriotic sentiments, instead of being expressed naturally, should always be clothed in a sort of *falsetto* style? What though these men murder nature, simplicity and truth? What though they try to make their poverty of thought appear magnified through a cloud of bombastic words, as hillocks look like mountains when seen through a fog? What though their speech alternates between feebleness and extravagance? What though all their geese be swans, all their mole-hills mountains? What though, trying to be sublime or impassioned, they out-Herod Herod, and "tear the passion into rags," and end by being simply frigid? What though their pathos makes your sides ache with laughter and their nobleness wears an air of humbug? What though their raving and ranting and outrageous promises of patriotic deeds are in an inverse ratio to the pitifulness of their non-patriotic do-nothingism? What though their panygerics be so fulsome that none save the most impudent and vain of mortals could be the object of one of them without being put to the blush; while their abuse loses all force by going beyond all reason, being, however, in truth, preferable to their praise? What though they seem to hold that orators and journalists should as seldom as possible express themselves in the ordinary language of human beings? What though, to image them with a single stroke of the pen, they be donkeys trying to emulate, by braying, the roar of the lion? What of all this? We must meekly put up with it. All this is the wil of God; and God's holy will be done!—*Irish Democrat*.

An Interesting Neophyte.

In the early part of the week it was announced by one of the morning journals that the Rev. Father Dugan, late of the Catholic Cathedral of Arkansas, would preach in Calvary Church on Sunday, abjure Catholicity and embrace Protestantism. A *Chronicle* reporter has been engaged hunting up the reverend gentleman through the entire week without success, for the purpose of subjecting him to a severe cross-examination on his religious views and future hopes. If any reliance can be placed on the letter which appeared in Wednesday's *Evening Post*, the neophyte who is advertised to appear to-morrow in Calvary Church, is not a very great acquisition to the Protestant ranks. The author of the communication, who signs himself a "Protestant," does not hesitate to pronounce the Reverend Father a "bilk." He charges him with being found in an almost insensible condition in close proximity to a whisky-mill on Montgomery street last week, and adds that, only for the timely interposition of a friend, Father Dugan would have been lodged in the City Prison, and arranged before Judge Louderback on a charge of drunkenness.

Father Sheehy's Lecture.

The Rev. Father Sheehy having recovered from his recent severe illness, lectured to a full house in Brayton Hall, Oakland, on Friday evening. The Rev. gentleman received quite an ovation on coming forward and was warmly applauded throughout the lecture, which, owing to the crowded state of our columns, we are this week unable to publish. To-night he will lecture in Santa Cruz and to-morrow will appear in Watsonville. Father Sheehy's lecture in Vallejo on Thursday was in every way an immense success.

Burke and Luby Club of the Irish Confederation.

NOTICE.—The regular weekly meeting of the Burke and Luby Club of the Irish Confederation will be held at the Hall, No. 751 Market street, on next Monday evening, October 27th, at 8 o'clock P. M. Every member is hereby requested to be present, as important business will come before the meeting.

THOMAS BIGGS, Pres't.

SOME time since the *Chronicle* commented on the fact, that Harry Byrne's grave at Lone Mountain was uninclosed, unmarked, and unprotected, but no notice seems to have been taken of the matter, by those to whom the dea lawyer grave, is a shame and a reproach.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 25, 1873.

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co.
PETER KERNS.....Salinas City, Monterey Co.
JAMES GOOLD.....Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co
ARTHUR ATTRIDGE.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co
T. K. HOWE,.....Dixon, Solano Co
THOS. QUINN,.....Pino, Placer Co
THOS. P. MEANY.....Knoxville, Napa Co

CITY NOTES OF THE WEEK.

PROFESSOR DURET did not make the ascent in his balloon last week as announced, to discover the existence of the eastern current of air. There was something wrong with the digestive organs of the learned and brave Professor at the last moment, but the people who had paid their money to witness the ascension were not disappointed. At the last moment two member of the press, to wit, a *Chronicle* reporter and a representative of the rival journal, volunteered to take charge of the air ship. They entered the car. took their seats and sailed into the illim itable blue, amid the shouts of the assembled thousands. A few hours later they were picked up just outside the "Golden Gate" battling ineffectually with the dark billows of the Pacific, which roll in through that historic gateway. with more force than beauty. They were rescued from their perilous position by two boatmen, who had sailed out to meet a San Francisco bound vessel. Neither of the gentlemen had been detailed for the perilous undertaking, and were actuated in their conduct, solely by professional pride Although they have boasted of their readiness to make another ascension at short notice, it is doubtful whether like Professor Duret, they would not be found wanting at the last moment.

THE sailing vessel "Three Brothers" formerly the United States steam man-of-war "Vanderbilt" which sailed for Liverpool last week, took the largest cargo that any sailing vessel has ever carried out of this port. It consists of 4,367 short tons of wheat, equal to 87,333 centals, valued at $200,000. It being her first voyage under sail, considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining insurance on the large cargo, but the question was satisfac torily settled by the British, Foreign and Marine Insurance, taking $100,000, and the California Company $72,000, while the remainder has been placed in foreign offices. The average of the rates paid is 3¼ per cent. The vessel draws 24¼ feet of water, even keel, and is registered in New York, A 1, with an insurance of seven years, which is the highest allowed on a remodelled vessel.

A week ago last Saturday evening, John Chase proceeded to take Ezekiel Bullock home from a gr ocery on the corner of Zoe and Welch streets, Bullock was intoxicated, and on the way attacked Chase with a penknife, stabbing him three times in the back and neck. The matter was investigated in the Police Court yesterday. and Bullock held to answer before the Grand Jury in the sum of $2,000. Several years ago Bullock was convicted in Sacramento of murder in the second degree and sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment. He was par. doned after remaining eight years in prison.

A man named John Hogan, who has been employed for some time past in assisting to level the two rocks in the bay known as the "Two Brothers" returned to the City on Tuesday evening,determined on having a good time. He drank freely during the afternoon, and in the evening went to a boarding house on Stevenson street, where he fell down stairs and was picked up insensible. His companions treated the matter lightly imagining that he was only stunned, but before the inevitable physi cian arrived, he died without recovering con sciousness.

The recent large donation made by James Lick to the Academy of Sciences and the Pio. neer Association have aroused public curiosity in regard to his wealth, which certainly must be great to admit of his deeds of generosity. Precisely how much he owns cannot of course be told, but he is taxed in San Francisco alone on property estimated ot $1,715,234. This valuation it is pretty safe to assume, is greatly below the actual worth. Besides his possessions in this city he is the owner of much real estate in other portions of California, and the probability is that he is worth between three and four millions of dollars.

LAST April the five ton sloop Dolphin, Captain Davis, started from San Diego on a voyage to Japan and the northwestern Pacific coast to hunt for otter and other furs. She was manned by three men and the Captain, and provisioned for six months. She stopped at the Sandwich Islands, and finally reached Yesso in sixty days and at the Island of Itump in ten days later. For a small vessel, this is one of the most remarkable voyages on record.

ONE hundred thousand dollars will probably be expended in the Yaculd mines, lying around Barbacoes, in Colombia, by a San Francisco company, an inspection of the region having corroborated the report of Dr. Weaver, which was published in the "Star and Herald" of Panama.

EXAGGERATED reports of the existence of small-pox in the city have been prevalent for some time. The health officer, however, states the only case in the city is on Fell street, near Van Ness Avenue.

THE German corvette, "Nymph," sailed for England on Thursday. While in port three of the seamen deserted.

A BRIGHT and shining light of the legal profession is Mr. Needles, counsel for Mary Montgomery, who was this week tried for the murder of her husband in this city. The accused ran away many years ago from her husband, and cohabited with the negro Sanchez, whom she afterwards slew. Whilst reading a letter from the deserted husband to his loving wife Mr. Needles became visibly affected, and shed his tears so freely that it was several minutes before he could proceed with his argument. The faculty of shedding tears at will cannot be too highly valued in an attorney.

FIVE of the noble red men of Maricopa and Pima, witnessed the murder of Nancy Sykes at the California Theatre on Saturday night. On Monday they left for the East by the morning train.

THE Jewish citizens of San Francisco, have collected and forwarded $2,500 to the Memphis sufferers, since the stricken inhabitants of that city appealed for outside aid.

MAYOR ALVORD has very properly vetoed the ordinance granting certain persons the privilege of establishing a cemetery on lands near Lake Merced.

The Kelsey Mystery.

The Coroner's inquest into the mysterious disappearance of Charles G. Kelsey, who was supposed to have been tarred, feathered and afterwards murdered at Huntington, Long Island, is adjourned from time to time until further important evidence is obtained. It is reported from California that there are many who believe that Charles Kelsey is still alive, and claim that he has recently been seen in California. Kelsey's brother, George, some years ago went to California, and has not been heard from by his family, who believe him to be dead. It is asserted that a letter has recently been received by a resident of Huntington, from California, stating that a person representing himself to be George Kelsey has within the past few weeks been visiting the haunts of the late George Kelsey in California, and it is believed by parties who know George to be no other than Charles G. Kelsey, and detectives are now on their way to ascertain the truth of the matter. Judge Reed, of Suffolk county, granted letters of administration of the personal property of the late Charles G. Kelsey to his eldest brother, and his real estate is valued at between $7,000 and $8,000.

A Daring Burglary.

There was a daring burglary at the Augustinian Convent in Cork on the morning of September 25th, at an early hour. An entrance was effected by a window, but a watchman on duty gave the alarm, and the burglars decamped. Several articles had been removed to the outside of the building, but left by the thieves when surprised. A military cap and pair of boots were found by the stolen property, and a private of the Forty-third Regiment shortly afterward presented himself at the barracks minus his cap and boots. He was placed under arrest, with two other privates, against whom some suspicion attaches.

A Western Swindler.

An American has been misbehaving himself in Germany. He represents himself to be an officer on General Grant's staff, and armed with forged credentials collected large sums of money from nearly all the petty dukes and princes to help build a gigantic monument in memory of the soldiers killed in the war of the rebellion. He was afterwards arrested and found to be a man named Beatly, who has long lived in tha Western States.

F. W. Brown. Superintendent of the Sacramento and California and Oregon divisions of the Central Pacific Railroad, has resigned, intending to accept the position of General Superintendent of an Eastern road which has been offered him.

The President has caused an order to be issued from the war department,giving full pardon to all deserters who may return to duty on or before the first of January next, and who may serve faithfully during the remainder of their terms of enlistment.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!!

A reference to the list of stockholders in the Nationalist Printing and Publishing Company will suggest to business men the advisability of advertising in the "IRISH NATIONALIST," as each shareholder considers himself a solicitor for the paper, and on the principle of "Live and let Live" have determined to carry it out in all their mercantile transactions. We throw out this hint hoping that business men, knowing the large and increasing influence of the NATIONALIST, will consult their own best interest by taking our advice:—ADVERTISE!

A glance at the subjoined table will indicate the position of the advertisements of our patrons. This table will remain at the head of our columns for reference, thus adding an extra advantage to advertisers.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair, and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in the market. The *Elko Independent* says: "A decoction of White Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads,fastening falling hair and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. TERRY, M, D., on the outside of the wrapper. HEATHFIELD, BOGEL & Co., General Agents. Sole Distiller, DR. L. TERRY, Elko, Nevada.

PICTURES.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that our friends Kenny & Co. have taken and fitted up in superb style a large store in the new hotel building corner of Fifth and Market streets. They have lately returned from the East, bringing with them a large and well-assorted stock of pictures of more than common style of art. Their lengthened experience in the trade has enabled them to offer superior drawings, chromos, prints, and framed pictures at a moderate rate. They have now on exhibition pictures of a hundred classes and representative of scenery and life in all climes. When inspecting their varied stock, we naturally gave most attention to what was Irish. We found the Giant's Causeway, Vale of Avoca, Lakes of Killarney and other familiar places as they should be, as well as several delineations of muscular Christianity, which should be seen to be appreciated. *

New Advertisements.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH.....Proprietor and Manager
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GREAT SUCCESS

OF THE DISTINGUISHED COMEDIAN,

MR. SHIEL BARRY!!!

Thunders of Applause!

PEALS OF LAUGHTER!!

EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!

Friday, Evening, October 24,

....AND....

Every Evening until Further Notice,

MR BARRY WILL APPEAR IN FALCONER'S DRAMA,

PEEP O' DAY

BARNEY O'FOOLE.....SHIEL BARRY,

Saturday Afternoon, October 25th,

"Peep O' Day" Matinee.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION,

EILEEN OGE.

MRS. S. MOORE,

Clairvoyant & Healing Medium,

(HOLDEN HOUSE) 523 KEARNY ST.

OFFICE—ROOM 40. je 28-tf

New Advertisements.

ALAMEDA COUNTY

Steeple Chases,

HURDLE AND RUNNING RACES,

Open to all Horses,

WILL TAKE PLACE

Friday, October 31st, and Saturday, November 1st, 1873,

....OVER THE....

Oakland Trotting Park Course.

THE STEEPLE CHASE PLATE OF $300.

Two miles and a quarter; twice over the water jump. Entries close October 17th.

THE OAKLAND HURDLE RACE PLATE OF $300.

Two miles; over eight flights of hurdles. Entries close October 17th.

THE TRADESMEN'S HANDICAP PLATE OF $750.

Two miles and a half. Entries close October 10th.

THE RAILWAY PLATE (HANDICAP) OF $300.

One mile and a quarter. Entries close October 10th.

THE NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE OF $300, FOR TWO-YEAR OLDS.

One mile. Entries close October 10th.

THE FLYING HANDICAP PLATE OF $300,

Three quarters of a mile. Entries close Oct. 10th.

THE RANDLETT PLATE OF $200.

For horses that have never started for a public race. Gentlemen riders. Entries close October 17th.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PLATE OF $100.

For Saddle Horses not exceeding 14 hands; catch weights: one mile. Entries close Oct. 17th.

THE PIEDMONT PLATE OF $75.

For Ponies not exceeding 13 hands; catch weight; one mile. Entries close October 17th.

Full particulars can be had by writing to

F. BAXTER,
P. O. Box 567 San Francisco.

oct11-td

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TO SAVE

$4 PER DAY,

....BY BUYING THEIR....

Clothing and Furnishing Goods

....OF....

P. J. SULLIVAN & CO.,

CORNER OF THIRD AND JESSIE STREETS.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!! AND THE LOWEST PRICES!!!

....CALL AND SEE THEIR....

$15 Business Suits. $15

sep13-tf

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S

PRISON LIFE.

I HAVE THIS BOOK IN THE HANDS OF THE printers and will send it post free on receipt of $1 00. Beautifully bound, $2 00.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA,
Care National Steamship Company, New York.
oct4-tf

Dr. E. J. Pring,

[Member Royal College Surgeons, England. Licentiate Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin. Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin.]

OFFICE,

N. E. cor. HOWARD and FOURTH streets.

OFFICE HOURS—2 to 9 and 8 to 9. aug2tf

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OCULIST, AURIST, CATARRH, THROAT, ND LUNG PHYSICIN

Offices, Laboratory and Residence,

213 GEARY ST. (above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO

OFFICE HOURS—10½ A.M. to 3½ P. M.—6 to 7 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—An article that will firmly mend Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Statuary, Meerschaum, Dolls, Toys, Leather, and all ordinary household articles likely to be broken, is as indispensible as it is valuable. These requisites are to be found in the well-known GIANT CEMENT, which is put up in tin cans only. It invariably gives satisfaction, and is now for sale by druggists, stationers, grocers, and the Giant Cement Company, No. 417 Washington street (opposite the Post Office) San Francisco.

J. D. Cusheon's Column.

J. D. CUSHEON

SELLS

HOUSES, LOTS, FARMS,

Collects Rents,

.... AND ....

Sells Every Branch of Business,

BOTH IN CITY AND COUNTY.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GREAT BARGAINS IN

Lodging Houses, and all Other Business.

Office - - - - 236 Montgomery Street.

DRESSMAKING—For sale—Handsome store; lots of steady work; sell at a great bargain; owner going East. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

PRODUCE STORE—For Sale—A good paying business; no better stand; handsome store and rooms; long lease; good horse, wagon and substantial trade; a bargain. Apply to
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CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE—First-class stand; store handsomely fitted up; reliable, steady trade; sales from $14 to $20 per day; a rare bargain. Apply at once to
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NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE Store for Sale—A great bargain. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

160 ACRES OF LAND for sale in Contra Costa county, two miles from the town of Clayton; well watered; small house and barn; partly fenced; title U S patent; price $2,000. Apply to
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$9,500. TO CAPITALISTS—Valuable leasehold property for sale; rents in six years clear $15,600; buildings at low valuation, to be removed, worth $5,950, leaving a clear profit of $12,050 in six years Terms liberal. Apply to
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$11,000. FOR SALE—A substantial country store A choice and well selected stock of hardware, cutlery, glassware and crockery; in a populous country town near this city; doing an extensive wholesale and retail trade. Apply to
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BLACKSMITH and Wagon Making Business—Half Interest for sale; wants a good mechanic, either a wagon-maker or a blacksmith. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

TO MINERS—Wanted a few experienced miners, with small capital, who have some idea of the working of rich gravel mines by hydraulic power; good chance offers to secure an interest in a rich gravel mine on easy terms. No money required until the party fully prospects the mine. Apply to
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DRUG STORE—First class business corner; reliable trade. See
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$500 LIQUOR SALOON for sale. First-class stand on the city front; handsomely fitted up; good shop, shipping and saloon trade. For a bargain, apply this day to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

BRANCH BAKERY—Good stand and trade; a bargain. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

450 LAUNDRY FOR SALE—The New England Laundry, with fixtures, horse, splendid wagon and a business established for over fourteen years; well located on Brannan street, between Fifth and Sixth; sell at a positive sacrifice on account of the death of the late proprietress. Apply to
jly19tf J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

BUTCHER SHOP—Half interest for sale at a low price. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

MILLINERY BUSINESS—Handsome store; one of the best stands in the city; first class trade; a bargain. Apply to
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LIVERY STABLE BUSINESS—Partner wanted in one of the largest and most profitable Livery, Sale and Feed Stables in the city; known to keep the finest stock, the most magnificent carriages, horses, and turn-outs. Apply at once to
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$3,000. BREWERY FOR SALE—Half interest in a well established business; wants a steady man who will make himself useful. Apply to
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COUNTRY GROCERY—Old established; cheap; must be sold. Apply to
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FIRST CLASS LIQUOR SALOON—For Sale—Half or whole interest; richly and conveniently fitted up; no better stand in the city; keeps a choice stock of ales, wines, and liquors; sell at a positive bargain; parties going East. Call and make an offer at once, to
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CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE—First-class stand; store handsomely fitted up; reliable, steady trade; $200; a rare bargain. Apply at once to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR BUSINESS—For Sale—Good stand, stock, reliable family and bar trade; sell the stock, fixtures and furniture; a bargain seldom offered; owner going up country. Apply to
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BOOT BLACKING—Good stand and first class trade. Apply to
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COUNTRY STORE IN VALLEJO; fine stock; stand good and trade. Apply to
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RESTAURANT FOR SALE—Elegantly fitted up; excellent bar wine trade; rare chance now offers to buy into a money-making restaurant for little money. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

TO BLACKSMITHS—For Sale—Half interest in a first-class Carriage and Wagon Shop, where a good blacksmith is required; lots of work. A steady man can buy in on good terms. Apply to
J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

WAR-SONG OF THE IRISH BARDS BEFORE THE BATTLE OF CLONTARF.

BY J. C. O'CALLAGHAN, Author of the "Green Book."

The celebrated battle of Clontarf was occasioned by the revolt, in 1013, of Maolmorda, King of Leinster, and his nephew and ally, Sigtryg, son of Anlaf, the Danish King of Dublin, against the illustrious Brian Boru, Monarch of Ireland. Animated at the recent reduction of England by the Danish King, Svein, (who was succeeded on the throne of that country by Knut, Harald, and Horda-Knut,) the Northmen resolved upon a complete conquest of Ireland. Sigtryg's messengers brought warriors, say the annalists, "from all parts of the universe to Athcliath, (or Dublin) to sell themselves for gold and for silver, in order to make battle against Brian." From Denmark, Sweden, Jutland, Norway, and even Iceland, there came "heroes and warriors of the north of the world, both black Danes and fair Danes." Scotland dispatched, under the great Jarl or Earl Sigurd, her Scandinavian, Pictish, and Celtic bands, from the Orkneys Hebrides, Scotland Isles, Caithness, Sutherland, &c. The Isle of Man contributed its contingent. The territory of the "ancient Britons," or Wales and Cornwall, poured forth "the choicest men of Britain, from Caer-Ebroc, Caer-Egist, and Caer-Goniat." There also arrived "Grisine, son of the King of the Flemings, and Gresian, from Normandy." Many of the half merca tile, half-predatory northern rovers, the extent of whose voyages or cruises is marked by the designation of "merchants who had come from the countries of France, Saxony, Wales, and Rome," flocked to King Sigtryg's banner. With these were joined a numerous body of his own immediate subjects of Dublin and Fingal; and, finally, "thither came Maolmorda, the King of Leinster, at the head of the princes, chieftains, veterans, youths, and attendants of his nation, to swell the ranks of the Danes." Amongst these forces, the most formidable was a band of 1,000 Northmen, under two princes, Charles and Anrud, son of Eric; all of whom were clad in mail armor from head to foot. The whole of those troops were assembled in Dublin, on Palm Sunday, April 18th, 1014. According to the Inisfallen and Ulronan Annals, and Keating, the Northmen made four caths, and the Lagenians three; a cath contained upwards of 3,000 men; so that the seven made above 21,000; from whom deducting one cath (most probably Danish) left to garrison Dublin, there would remain an army of between 18,000 and 19,000 combatants. Meantime, Brian, who had assembled his forces, consisting chiefly of Munster and Connaught troops, with 1,000 Methians, and O'Carrolls and Maguire's two Ulster divisions, from Orgial and Fermannagh, was encamped at Clontarf. Thence he had dispatched his son Donough, with a considerable body of his favorite Dalcassians, and one third of the Engenian or South Munster troops, to devastate Leinster. The Danes, half of whom were yet Pagans, while those called Christians were still influenced by the belief in supernatural or magic rites connected with thetr old religion, determined, at the suggestion of the famous Brodir, Jarl of Caer-Ebroc, not to engage Brian till Good Friday. For, observes the Danish narrative, Brodir on "seeking to discover by magic what would be the result of the action, received this oracular answer—"If the battle should take place on Friday, that King Brian would be victorious, and fall; but, if they fought before Friday, that all opposed to him would be overthrown." "Hence (adds the account) Brodir refused to engage till Friday." As for Brian, he was not yet willing to engage, partly from the absence of Donough's force, and partly from his reverence for that holy season. The enemy, aware of these circumstances, marched out to fight him, very early on Good Friday morning. They were arrayed in three bodies; the first under the princes Charles and Anrud; the second under Maolmorda; and the third under the two great Jarls Sigurd and Brodir. Brian—of the numerical strength of whose army the annalists say nothing, beyond their being, "few," as compared with the enemy, on account of the absence of Donough's detachment—likewise marshalled his forces in three divisions. The first, under his gallant son Murrough, was principally composed of his household troops, the "green-coated" Dalcassians. The second was headed by the Eugenian princes Cian and Donald. The third was commanded by O'Conor, son of the King of Connaught. The venerable monarch, accompanied by his son Murrough, went through the army to incite them to their duty; and after exhorting them not to be depressed by the absence of Donough's force, and duly dwelling upon the many past crimes and sacrileges of the Northmen, he said—"The blessed Trinity has vouchsafed its mercy; granting you strength and courage this day, to uproot for ever, from its foundation, the power of the men of Lochlin over the men of Erin, and to chastise with merited punishment, by the avenging sword, such innumerable wicked acts and robberies of churches. This day (he concluded) did not Christ himself suffer death for you? And then the heroic old man, says my account, "held out to them his vigil crucifix, which he displayed in his left hand, and his gold-hilted sword in his right, manifesting, that he himself would die along with them in defence of that cross." After this, in consequence of his great age of eighty-eight years, and his strong religious feeling as to the peculiar sanctity of the day, on which he would, if possible, have avoided fighting, he left the command to his son Murrough, and retired to his tent in the rear of the army. The signal for engaging was then given, when a most desperate combat took place. "I never (says an alleged spectator) beheld with my eyes, nor read in history, an account of a sharper and bloodier fight than this memorable action; nor, if an angel from heaven would descend and relate the circumstances of it, could you, without difficulty, be induced to give credit to it!" Upon the Irish side, Brian's household troops, the Dalcassians, signalized themselves most, as they were opposed to the most formidable portion of the enemy's army, the mail clad Northmen, supported by the Danes of Dublin. And the gallantry of Murrough rendered him the hero of the day. Besides distinguishing himself on the left wing, at the head of his own division, he flew to oppose the furious onset of Broder and Sigurd upon the Irish right; and signaling out Sigurd, cleaved him to the ground with his battle-axe. He likewise cut down Conmaol, one of the leaders of the Ostmen of Dublin, Charles, one of the generals of the mail-clad Northmen; and, finally, at the close of the day, when considerably disabled by his great exertions, he slew Anrud, the other leader of those Northmen; on which occasion he received his death-wound. "He saw Anrud, the son of Ebric (says the Leabhar Oiris) and he flew to him, and not being able to use his sword from the cracking of his hands, he dragged his armour (or coat of mail) over his head, dashed him on the ground placed the point of his sword on his body, and leaning on it with his breast, drove it through him to the ground. Then Anrud snatched Murrough's skian (or dagger) and plunged it into the lower part of his body, so that the brave Murrough fell down upon him, and there beheaded him. He lived until he made his confession, and the next day took the body of Christ; and (concludes my manuscript) the backbone of valor was broken, in that wound which was given to Murrough!" He was then in his sixty-third year. At last, after fighting from sunrise till towards evening, the Danes and Lagnians gave way. Of the 1,000 mail-clad Northmen in particular, not one escaped; and the broken enemy, vigorously, chased to their ships, or over the Tolka towards Dublin, were cut to pieces, pushed into the sea, or forced to take refuge in the city. In the general confusion, however, Rrodir, with some of his defeated troops, having made his way into a wood near which Brian's tent lay, and finding the King unprotected, as his guard were pressing the pursuit, fell upon the old man and slew him; but not with impunity, being intercepted and cut off in his turn. According to the Annals of Boyle and Keating, the Irish had about thirty kings or princes and 4,000 men killed; and, according to the Annals of Inisfallen, Ulster, Kilronan, and the Four Masters, the Danes and Lagenians, besides an enormous loss in leaders—including Maolmorda, Sigurd, Brodir, &c—had about 6,000 men slain or drowned, in this obstinately contested engagement, where the RAVEN standard of the Northmen was torn down and trampled for ever in the dust, by the victorious Irish.—J. C. O'CALLAGHAN.

Sons of Erin, march on! grasp your swords, shields and lances!—
Whirl around the loud sling! draw the death-shafted bow!
And spur the bold steed that impatiently prances,
To trample in slaughter the bands of the foe!
For see! o'er your lines,
How gloriously shines
The "SUN-BURST," resplendently blazing on high!
And a thousand harps sound
Their wild notes around,
That call on the valiant to conquer or die!

On, on, to the charge!—Lochlin's chiefs set in motion
Her myriads, from Alba* to Thyle's icy shore;†
But, though countless, the waves of that vast raging ocean
Shall meet with the rocks they've been dashed from before:
Maolmorda may bring,
'Gainst his country and king,
Yon barbarous invaders that darken the field—
Their glory ere night
Shall vanish in flight,
For freedom's our spear, and religion our shield.

Hark! that wide-clashing signal!—the foe calls on Odin!‡
(Grim fiend, on whose altars what thousands have bled!)§
But Erin still boasts the same valor that glow'd in
Her sons, when by Crian to victory led;
'Tis true, that no more
The king we adore
Can lead us, to scatter the infidel's might;
Yet is Murrough not here?
And what heart can knew fear,
While that "sword of his country" is brandish'd in fight?

In vain, to his chieftains, dark Brodir engages,
To give thy green fields to the plundering Dane; ‖
Belov'd island of heroes, of saints, and of sages,
Though never shalt crouch to a conqueror's chain!
Our fathers defied,
And humbled the pride,
Of Rome's haughty legions, that vanquish'd the world.¶
Then Canute! send forth
All the pow'rs of the north!
Thy spell-woven RAVEN to earth shall be hurl'd!**

O THOU, who this day upon Calv'ry extended,
Expir'd on the cross, for the sins of mankind;
Oh THOU! who when ruin o'er Israel impended,
From five mighty monarchs for vengeance combin'd
Caus'd the sun to stand still,
O'er Gideon's bright hill,
Till the hosts of the Gentile lay writhing in dust;
Then, Lord, let THY name
Fill yon heathens with shame,
For in THEE is our refuge, our hope, and our trust!

Sons of Erin, march on! grasp your swords, shield and lances!
Whirl around the dead slang! draw the death-shaftod bow!
And spur the bold steed, that impatiently prances
To trample in slaughter the bands of the foe!—
For see o'er your lines,
How gloriously shines
The "SUN-BURST," resplendently blazing on high!
And a thousand harps sound
Their wild notes around,
That call on the valiant to conquer or die!

* Scotland.

† Iceland.

‡ The Heathens, *Danes*, Swedes, and Norwegians, were accustomed before engaging, to raise great shouts, clash their arms together, and sing hymns in honor of their divinity, Odin.

§ Human sacrifices were offered to Odin, by his votaries.

‖ "Brodir," says an old Danish annalist "after having embraced Christianity, and having been advanced even to deacon's orders, had apostatized, and turning a blasphemer of God, became a worshipper of the deities of the Gentiles. He far surpassed every other person in the knowledge of magic, and when arrayed in military armor he was able to ward off any weapon. Moreover, he was of great stature and powerful strength; and his hair, the black color of which darkened his counteuance, he wore it at such a length that he could have covered it with his belt."

¶ For the wars of the Irish under the name of Scots, against the Romans, in Briton and Gaul, see the reigns of the Irish monarchs, Crimthan or Criomthan I, Criomthon II, Nial of the Nine Hostages, and Dathy.

** On the defeat of Hubba, the Dane, in the reign of the great Alfred, Hume mentions that there was captured "the famous reafan, or enchanted standard, in which the *Danes* put great confidence. It contained the figure of a raven, which had been enwoven by the three sisters of Hingvar and Hubba, with many magical incantations, and which, by its different movements, prognosticated, as the *Danes* believed, the good or bad success of any enterprise." The same ill-omened bird continued to be the Danish ensign in the age of Brian Boru. "At their disembarkation on the English coast (says Thierry, of the successful expedition of Knut's, or Canute's father, gainst England), the *Danes* formed into battalions, displaying a banner of white silk, in the centre of which was embroidered a raven, opening his beak and spreading his wings."

Mr. Martin, M. P., and the O'Donoghue.

The Tralee *Chronicle* contains the following letter from the member for Meath, John Martin:

"48, SUNDAY'S WELL, CORK, 1st Sept., 1873.

"SIR—As I was for some years a political associate and personal friend of The O'Donoghue, I may without impropriety ask leave to tell the electors of Tralee why I think they ought to reject him whenever he comes before them as a candidate for the representation of their borough. When The O'Donoghue and I were comrades and friends, we engaged together in an effort to unite all Irish nationalists in a renewed public agitation against the Legislative Union of 1800. We endeavored in the Irish National League to take up again the work of the Repeal Association and the Irish Confederation, to anticipate the work of the actual Home Rule Association. The O'Donoghue was a man eminently fitted, as well by his name and family traditions, as by his many accomplishments and his popular manners, for a leading position in Irish patriotic politics. I think he once had the noble ambition of devoting himself to the service of his oppressed and unhappy country. I am sure he might have earned the loving gratitude of the Irish people, and left a glorious name to history.

"But The O'Donoghue has changed his political sentiments, and become contented with English rule over his country. He is content that Ireland shall remain without national rights, and that his countrymen shall have no constitutional freedom, no protection of laws, and be only at the mercy or the caprice of the English Minister. He hopes in Parliament to ive the Lord-Lieutenant power over Irishmen of arbitrary arrest, and unlimited imprisonment, and refusal of trial; to give the Lord-Lieutenant the power of arbitrary destruction of the Irish national cause, and an open advocate of the English usurpation; and it is in this new character that he would ask the Tralee electors to make him their Parliamentary representative.

"It seems that only 307 individuals have the electoral franchise in Tralee. The 307 are to name the Parliamentary representative for the entire population of Tralee. Have these 307, and the whole population of Tralee, changed their political sentiments along with the O'Donoghue? Are they, or the majority of them, turned against Ireland, and become content that their dear old country shall not be a nation—shall not have constitutional freedom, shall still be under the foot of England—robbed tortured, and despised? If so, they will find a fitting representative in the The O'Donoghue. But I think the great majority of the people of Tralee, and I think of the 307 electors also, are like the people and electors of the county Kerry, Home Rulers, and men determined to strike for freedom and the right of Ireland. If so, let them say before God and man that they love their duty and country too well to allow any desertion of the national cause. Let them vote for Home Rule and against The O'Donoghue.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN MARTIN."

JOHN PAUL, in a Saratoga letter, speaking of tha arrival of the Rev. Dr, Buddington, says: "When a man walks squarely up to the clergyman who married him three years before, takes him by the hand cordially, and, without a word of reproach, inquires after his health, it is useless for any to maintain that Christian forgiveness is a thing of the past, and does not enter largely into that man's character or that the heroic virtues have all disappeared from earth."

The *Ledger* reports several cases of small-pox in Contra Costa county.

THE RISING OF '98,

With an Account of the Volunteers, French Alliances and Expeditions.

(Continued from our last number.)

CHAPTER XII.

OLD NATIONAL CONSPIRACY OF THE ENGLISH AGAINST THE IRISH NATION—CATHOLIC ENGLISH MURDERERS—PROTESTANT ENGLISH MURDERERS—PROPOSED RISING IN '97—ENGLISH PLANS.

All historians of all nations now agree that the English nation have for above 600 years carried on a great conspiracy to calumniate, divide, injure, murder, rob, ravish, and even exterminate an innocent, social, hospitable, Celtic nation, renowned through all antiquity, and celebrated in all nations for their valor, generosity, wit, music, eloquence, and love of glory, with only one vice—disunion. In every change of religion, in every political revolution, the Englishman has been only consistent in this—that he never stops plotting against his superior—the Irishman.

Some time after the English robbers, ravishers, and murderers landed in Ireland in 1169, we find that a party of those invaders were attacked near Waterford by a party of the citizens, who were at first successful, but falling into disorder were defeated by the invaders, who after murdering as many Irishmen as they could, took seventy prisoners. The English now held a consultation on the fate of these men, who were the very best citizens of Waterford. Reymond, one of the council, according to one, an English annalist, said, "Understand you, these are no enemies now but men; no rebels but such as be vanquished and clean overthrown, and standing in defense of their country by evil fortune and hard destiny are subdued; their adventures were honest, and their attempts commendable, and therefore they are not to be reputed for thieves, factious persons, traitors, nor yet murderers." The voices of the majority of the council however went the other way: Whereupon," continues the English writer, "the captains, as men condemned, were brought to the rocks, and after their limbs were broken, they were cast headlong into the sea, and drowned every mother's son."

This atrocious act illustrates the entire policy of the English towards the Irish for centuries. Many prejudiced or ignorant persons have attributed the injuries inflicted on the Irish, to the fact of the English professing the Protestant religion. But this is not the case. During four hundred years, before the time of Luther, although the English professed the Catholic religion, we find that they behaved just as cruelly to the Irish as they did afterwards. This is proved beyond all doubt by a passage in the letter of Donald O'Neill, king of Ulster, already quoted in the preface, which letter was written in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and addressed to "John, Pope." The passage is as follows:—"The English who have dwelt among us for many years, and are styled men of mixed race, are not for that reason less cruel to us than others. Sometimes they invite to their tables the first men of our nation, and treacherouly kill them in the midst of the banquet, or during their sleep. Thus it was that Thomas de Clare, having allured to his house Brien the Red, of Thomond, his brother-in-law, put him to death by surprise, after partaking of the holy communion with him, the same consecrated host being divided into two parts. These crimes appear to them honorable and praiseworthy; and it is the belief of all their laymen and many of their churchmen that there is no more sin in killing an Irishman than in killing a dog. Their monks say with assurance that, 'after killing a man of our nation (which but too often happens), they should not think themselves bound to abstain from saying mass for a single day.' As a proof of this, the Cistercian monks established at Granard, in the diocese of Armagh, and those of the same order at Innis, in Ulster, are daily attacking us with arms, wounding and killing the Irish, yet say their masses as usual. Brother Simon, of the order of Friar Minors, a relative of the bishop of Coventry, has publicly preached, 'that there is not the smallest harm in killing or robbing an Irishman.' In short they all maintain that it is allowable for them to take from us whatsoever they can of our lands and goods; nor are their consciences at all burthened in consequence, not even in the hour of death."

From the above conduct of the English Catholic invaders and settlers, to the Irish Catholic natives, it plainly appears that the long war carried on by the cunning English against the Irish, must be regarded as a war of races or nations, and not a war of sects or religions. Towards the latter half of the sixteenth century it is calculated the blood-thirsty English cut off or murdered by the sword and famine fully half a million of the Irish race. After the war ended in 1603, there were only 800,000 Irish remaining. In the wars of Charles II. and Cromwell, from 1541 to 1653, it is calculated that the English murdered or cut off by the sword or famine above 300,000 of the Irish. In the war of King William, from 1688 to 1691, it is calculated that the English murdered or cut off by the sword or famine above 100,000 of the Irish.

Up to this period we must do them the justice to admit that they had one horrible object in view which they seem to have regarded as a sort of excuse for their wholesale massacres. They wished to exterminate the entire nation, and destroy the last remains of the sacred Celtic race; and those inhuman monsters were near effecting their villainous design. But a wise Creator ordained otherwise. We can now muster two millions of Irish males capable of carrying out the principles of Brien Boru. The spreading branches of the sons of Melesius have extended far and wide,

"And true men, like you, men,
Are plenty here to-day,"

Of course countless millions of the Irish have been put to death or murdered in every way by the English during 600 years. Of late, however, things are mending with Paddy, so let the Sassenagh look about him, and remember that a "good retreat is better than a bad battle."

We now come to the last English slaughter of the Irish in '98. About the spring of 1797, when the organization of Ulster was completed, the executive of that province proposed to commence a war on the English without waiting for French assistance at all. At that time there were at least 100,000 United Irishmen armed and regimented. A plan of insurrection was drawn up and agreed upon, and what was far more important, some of the regiments then on duty in Dublin, having received intimation of the intended design of getting rid of the English, sent a deputation of serjeants from the Clare, Kilkenny and Kildare militias, who waited on the Provincial Committee at Dublin, offering to sieze and hold the English Royal Barracks, and the Castle of Dublin, in Shipstreet, in the name of the National Association of United Irishmen, and the serjeants promised to effect this public object without requiring the aid or presence of a single citizen. This proposal of the brave Irish militia was immediately laid before the Executive Directery, and Lord Edward Fitzgernld strongly urged their acceptance of it. The majority, however, rejected the offer, as they expected that there might be some risk in commencing a war on the English before their organization was yet sufficiently advanced. As soon as the Union was more extended and the French allies landed, the Directory intended to have begun the tussle, but not sooner. They naturally supposed that they should then achieve all their desires with very little bloodshed.

However commendable their motives, their refusal on that occasion ruined the whole cause. Had Lord Edward's advice been taken, the Irish might be now a glorious independent nation. The English Government had early information of the danger that was impending over them, and became seriously alarmed. The English wanted to conspire against the Irish nation, to rob, murder, and divide them—to corrupt and run away with the Irish constitution. The English pretended to think that it was just for them to act in this way, in order to rob and murder the Irish; and that it was unjust in the Irish—who thought themselves as good, if not better than the English—to stand up in their own self-defense in their own country.

As early as April, 1797, Magin, of Saintfield, in the county Down, a United Irishman, was in the pay of the English, whose plan of conspiracy was long formed. In March, 1797 General Lake having begun to plunder the Protestants of their arms, proceeded so actively in his searches that it may be said the Ulster organization was broken up. Many surrendered up their arms and accepted the terms offered; some began to tire of the struggle; and others lost their self-reliance, and waited for the French to come to their assistance.

The English for a long time had been suspiciously increasing the military, militia, yeomanry, and all sorts of man-butchers. They did this with the view of getting up an insurrection of the disarmed people, of whom there was to be a general massacre, as it afterwards came to pass. The truth of it is, the English never could have brought about the union or subjection of Ireland without a massacre. If the National Association of United Irishmen continued to advance, they should consent to a reform of the Irish Parliament and Catholic Emancipation. If those measures passed, all would have become United Irishmen.

If this event took place the impudent interference of the English in the affairs of Ireland would have been no longer suffered.

The English now seeing that if the Irish became all equal and united their usurped power was gone, determined to do something to enable them to rob and oppress the Irish for a few years longer. A new conquest was impossible, as their faction had all the land of Ireland. They therefore bought the Irish Parliament, stopped all wise measures of legislation, made new oppressive unheard-of laws, in order to increase popular discontent, get up religious quarrels, frightened the rich, and turned every thing into confusion; reminding one of those clever London pickpockets, some of whom are well-known, to get up street quarrels, and others to pass off as strolling preachers, in order to collect crowds, while their fellows ply away at the pockets and fobs of the sincere and wondering victims.

(To be continued.)

A PARTY of Des Moines, Iowa, ladies went out plumming the other day and worked industriously to gather two bushels. Just as they had completed the job the owner put in an appearance and gobbled the pile, remarking that he had been busy all Summer in keeping "folks outen that thar patch." He had his plums picked cheap.

Once a careless man went to the cellar and stuck the candle in what he thought was a keg of black sand. He sat near it drinking wine until the candle burned low. Nearer and nearer it got to the black sand; nearer and nearer until the blaze reached the black sand, and as it *was* sand, nothing happened.

A Western paper says that the first duty of the Granger to extinguish every operator who begins his speech with "I have not the good fortune to be a farmer, but I have always felt the most profound interest in the truly noble and predominent pursuit of agriculture, and never was the interest greater than now."

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Evils of Dependence.

BY OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

Few virtues have been more praised by moralists than generosity; but among the many who have enforced the duty of giving, I am surprised there are none to inculcate the ignominy of receiving, to show that by every favor we accept, we in some measure forfeit our native freedom, and that a state of continual dependence on the generosity of others is a life of gradual debasement.

Were men taught to despise the receiving obligations, with the same force of reasoning and declamation that they are instructed to confer them, we might then see every person in society filling up the requisite duties of his station with cheerful industry, neither relaxed by hope, nor sullen from disappointment. Every favor a man receives, in some measure sinks him below his dignity, and in proportion to the value of the benefit, or the frequency of its acceptance, he gives up so much of his natural independence.

He, therefore, who thrives upon the unmerited bounty of another, if he has any sensibility, suffers the worst of servitude; the shackled slave may murmur without reproach, but the humble dependant is taxed with ingratitude upon every system of discontent; the other one may rave round the walls of his cell, but the other lingers in all the silence of mental confinement

To increase his distress, every new obligation but adds to the former load which kept the vigorous mind from rising; till at last, elastic no longer, it shapes itself to constraint, and puts on habitual servility.

It is thus with the feeling mind; but there are some who, born without any share of sensibility, receive favor after favor, and still cringe for more—who accept the offer of generosity with as little reluctance as the wages of merit, and even make thanks for past benefits an indirect petition for new; such, I grant, can suffer no debasement from dependence, since they were originally as vile as was possible to be. Dependence degrades only the ingenuous, but leaves the sordid mind in pristine meanness. In this manner, therefore, long continued generosity is misplaced, or it is injurious; it either finds a man worthless, or it makes him so; and true it is, that the person who is contented to be often obliged, ought not to have been obliged at all.

Yet, while I describe the meanness of a life of continued dependence, I would not be thought to include those natural or political subordinations which subsist in every society; for in such, though dependence is exacted from the inferior, yet the obligation on either side is mutual. The son must rely upon his parent for support, but the parent lies under the same obligation to give, that the other has to expect; the subordinate officer must receive the commands of his superior, but for this obedience the former has a right to demand an intercourse of favor.

Such is not the dependence I would depreciate, but that where every expected favor must be the result of mere benevolence in the giver, where the benefit can be kept without remorse, or transferred without injustice. The character of a legacy-hunter for instance, is detestable in some countries and despicable in all; this universal contempt of a man who infringes upon none of the laws of society some moralists have arranged as a popular and unjust prejudice; never considering the necessary degradation a wretch must undergo, who previously expects to grow rich by benefits without having either natural or social claim to enforce his petitions.

But this intercourse of benefaction and acknowledgement is often injurious even to the giver, as well as the receiver; a man can gain but little knowledge of himself, or of the world, amidst a circle of those whom hope or gratitude has gathered round him; their unceasing humiliations must necessarily increase his comparative magnitude, for all men measure their own abilities by those of their company; thus being taught to overrate his merit, he in reality lessens it.

It is, perhaps, one of the severest misfortunes of the great that they are, in general, obliged to live among men whose real virtue is lessened by dependence, and whose minds are enslaved by obligations. The humble companion may have at first accepted patronage with generous views, but soon he feels the mortifying influence of conscious inferiority, by degrees sinks into a flatterer, and from flattery at last degenerates into stupid veneration.

No, my son, a life of independence is generally a life of virtue. It is that which fits the soul for every generous flight of humanity, freedom and friendship. To give should be our pleasure, but to receive our shame; serenity, health and affluence attend the desire of rising by labor; misery, repentance and disrespect that of succeeding by extorted benevolence; the man who can thank himself alone for the happiness he enjoys is truly blessed; and lovely, far more lovely the sturdy gloom of laborous indigence, than the fawning simper of thriving adulation.

Returning Home from the Country.

The city people are going back home this month. You can see them loading up at the farm houses and making for the cars. The head of the family wears a long, linen duster and a tall, white hat with a broad black band about it. He is mainly busy in thrusting children in the wagon, and running back to the house after things his wife has forgotten. She, poor woman, has taken a whole seat to herself, and between expectations of the coming season and dread of something being spilled on her clothes, is in about as an ecstatic state as can be imagined. And the little olives are enjoying themselves, too, rasping each other's shins and threatening to fall out and be crushed to death. But they go off with the floating of handkerchiefs and hearty good-byes of the farmer's family, who immediately retire to the house to give thanks. And when the farmer's son returns from the depot, he takes hold of the grindstone, and the conversation that ensues between him and his sire while the various edged implements are being put in shape, calls for renewed efforts on the part of Home Missions.—*Danbury News.*

THE editor of the Boonesboro, Iowa, *Democrat* attended a grange picnic the other day, with several oat-straws behind his ear in the place of a pencil, and his blue bifurcations beautifully ornamented with burrs. The farmers looked him over carefully, declined his proffered copies of the *Democrat*, smiled blandly, and passed by.

A San Francisco milliner has invented a hat which will probably sell well in cases where blushing is not so spontaneous as it might be When the wearer bows or lowers the head abruptly a pair of steel clamps compress the arteries on each side of the temples, sending the blood to the cheeks.

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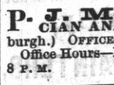
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Meals, - - - - - -	25
Lodging, from - - - - -	25 to 50

The Cars pass the Hotel every fifteen minutes to all parts of the city. jy4-tf

MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL.

227 & 229 Second street, San Francisco.

This Hotel is conducted on Temperance Principles and offers Superior Accommodations to the public. The Table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to give guests the comforts of a home.

Board per week	$3 50
Six Meal Tickets for	1 00
Board and Lodging per Week	4 00
Single Rooms, with Board, per week	4 50

CHAS. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor. ap19-tf

OCCIDENTAL OYSTER SALOON.



Eastern and Oregon Oysters,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

jly 19-tf J. & J. BRADY, 31 Occidental Market.

ANTELOPE RESTAURANT

OYSTER SALOON.

612 MARKET STREET, (near Montgomery.)

Open for some hours after the closing of Theatres my 31-tf

EXTENSION HOUSE,

111 Jessie Street,

Between Second and New Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

Board and Lodging (per week).....$5 00

mh29-tf MRS. CREIGHTON.

The Seal Rock House.

CAPT. HENRY FERNNO, - - - Proprietor.

This pleasant wayside resort is situated on the Ocean Beach, near the Cliff, and is the only place on the route where parties taking the drive can procure The Best Liquors and Cigars, for 12½ cents. jy4-tf

CENTRAL HOTEL.

814 and 816 Sansome St., near Broadway. SAN FRANCISCO.

Superior accommodations for families. All the rooms furnished with the best spring beds, and every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

Board and Lodging per week	$5 00
Board per week	4 00
Single Meals	25
Lodgings per Night	25 and 50

The Central Hotel Coach will be at every Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers and baggage to the house free of charge.

MICHAEL FARRELL.....Proprietor. (Late of the Brooklyn House.) my24-tf

THE MAHON HOUSE

San Rafael.



THIS CHARMING AND PLEASANT Summer Resort for Families is now open and ready to receive visitors. Elegantly furnished.

my10-tf M. O'CONNOR & J. JULIAN, Proprietors.

TUBBS' HOTEL,

Oakland, Cal.

Steam and Street Cars pass the Door. je21-tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

519 MISSION STREET,

Between First and Second.....SAN FRANCISCO

Board and Lodging per week	$4 50
Board and Lodging per Day	1 00
Single Meals	25
Lodging per Night	50 and 25

Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge. JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor. my24-tf

BLACKSMITH and Wagon Making Business—Half Interest for sale; wants a good mechanic, either a wagon-maker or a blacksmith. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

B. McCabe,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Wines and Liquors

Cor. Jessie and Anthony sts. jly26t

P. H. MORRISEY'S

Family Grocery Store

N. W. cor. Fifth and Tehama Sts.

Continues to supply Families with GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Wines and Liquors of the Best Quality constantly on hand.

The business continues to be conducted by MR. P. H. LYDON, who does his best to give satisfaction to customers. my17-tf

P. M. TONER & BROTHER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, HAMS, BACON, LARD, ETC., ETC.

No. 20, Occidental Market, (Sutter street side), San Francisco.

Particular attention paid to country consignments. All orders promptly attended to. Goods delivered free of charge. my24-tf

B. J. HEAVY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

No. 53 Everett street, between Third and Fourth, San Francisco.

A Choice Selection of Wines and Liquors for Family and Medicinal use always on hand.

Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. mh9-tf

E. C. O'CONNELL,

....DEALER IN....

Groceries, Wines & Liquors,

OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION.

No. 409 Fourth Street, (Corner of Perry, SAN FRANCISCO. mh9-tf

MANSFIELD'S AROMATIC

WHISKY BITTERS.

No. 229 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Fine Wines and Liquors in lots to suit. my 31-tf

Lennon & Kelly,

....DEALERS IN....

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.

BUTTER, HEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Southeast Corner of Fourth and Minna Streets, San Francisco. mh9-tf

P. T. Flynn & Son,

Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. Corner of Howard and Eighth streets, San Francisco. jy4-tf

JOHN FINNEGAN.

VAN NESS AVENUE and HAYES ST., (South East cor.)

Keeps always on hand and for sale a Select Stock of

Groceries, Wines and Liquors,

At the lowest market prices. He keeps a Temperance Drink called KENTUCKY WINE that challenges competition. Call and judge for yourselves. je 7-tf



Murphy Brothers,

Nos. 759 & 761 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO ap19-tf

MERCHANT TAILORS.

E. McDonough,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Late of New York, Charleston and Melbourne, Australia

No. 925 Market st., (opposite Mason.)

First class work guaranteed aug2tf

PETER SHORT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

613 Montgomery street, Cor. Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO. jly26-6m

N. Sweeny,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 43 SECOND ST. (opposite Jessie St.)

Constantly on hand a choice assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beaver and Vestings, which will be made to order on reasonable terms. Particular attention given to MILITARY UNIFORMS. jly 5-t

MERCHANT TAILOR.

$6 00!

Pants to Order..... $6.

M. SHORT,

No. 627 Commercial Street, San Francisco jy4-tf,

Joe Baloun & Julius Lambla,

MERCHANT TAILORS

No. 613 WASHINGTON STREET

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE Store for Sale—A great bargain. Apply to J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Michael Moore,

Dealer in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

133 THIRD STREET. jly 19-tf

THOS. BURNS. JOHN KELLY.

Kelly & Burns

SALOON,

PURE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

915 Market Street. [jly26-tf

JOHN COONEY,

Bottler of Porter and Ale,

417 POWEL ST., (Between Sutter and Post Sts.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

Cider in Bottle and on Draft, Tennant's Ale, Blood, Wolfe & Co's. Dublin Stout,

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. [my31tf

P. HARTIGAN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, & Cigars,

164 FIRST ST., (cor. Howard, opposite Gas Works,) Also N. E. cor. 12th and FOLSOM Sts. je 28-tf

JAMES DALY. H. WARD.

DALY & WARD,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Wines and Liquors,

No. 311 Sacramento street, between Front and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO. my3-tf

A. MICHAELSON,

EUREKA BREWERY,

No. 235 First Street, between Howard and Folsom San Francisco. jy4-tf

SAN FRANCISCO

BALL and RACKET COURT,

846 HOWARD STREET

Between Fourth and Fifth.....SAN FRANCISCO

Fine WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

THOMAS KELLY.....Proprietor jy4-tf

P. J. McMahon,

....HOME AGAIN AT THE....

RUSS HOUSE SALOON

MONTGOMERY STREET. my10-tf

P. F. Brady,

LA GRANDE EXCHANGE,

610 MARKET STREET,

And No. 11 Post Street....(Opposite Masonic Temple,) SAN FRANCISCO.

The reputation of the La Grande for the excellence of its Wines, Liquors and Cigars is always maintained. my17-tf

A. F. BENARD,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Wines, Liquors, and Brandies,

N. E. Cor. FIFTH and HOWARD Streets,

San Francisco. je 14-tf

KENNEDY'S BITTERS,

NEBRASKA.

The latest and most POPULAR BITTERS known in the United States. my10-tf

DONNELLY & KERR,

30 MONTGOMERY STREET, (Opposite Lick House.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

Wines and Liquors

OF THE BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND. my17-tf

A. GREENEBAUM,

(Successor to HERMAN HEUCK,)

No. 233 KEARNY ST., (3d Store South of Bush), *SAN FRANCISCO.*

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Havana and Domestic Cigars,

Smoking and Chewing Tobaccoes, Snuffs, Matches, Pipes, &c. Direct Importers from Manufacturers. Lorrillard's, Coarse Rappee, Maccoboy, Scotch and Lundyfoot Snuffs. Gail and Ax's and F. A. Goetz's German and American Smoking Tobaccoes. my 31-3m

Philadelphia Brewery,

JOHN WIELAND, - - Proprietor Second Street, Near Folsom, San Francisco. jy4-tf

THE OLD HOT SCOTCH,

No. 15 Morton st., (near Kearney.)

ALL DRINKS TEN CENTS. HOT DRINKS A SPECIALITY. The best Tom and Jerry in town. Always on file the New York Herald, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Weekly, Day's Doings, Police Gazette, London Punch, Bell's Life, Illustrated London News, and all the California papers. Call and satisfy yourself. Don't forget the sign of the "Hot Scotch."

aug2tf W S WALDRON, Proprietor.

THIRD ST. EXCHANGE,

NO. 101 THIRD ST. (S. E. cor. of Mission.)

aug2tf GINTY & SHANNON, Proprietors.

Buttner, Farrell & Co.

CELEBRATED LIFE ESSENCE

Manufactory.

Northwest corner Valencia and Sixthteenth Streets July 26-tf.

ITS LAST KICK.

The subjoined article which was last week published under the above caption in the *Guardian* of this city, lays bare in a most dignified and merciless manner the hypocrisy of that double pretender, the *Monitor*, in palming itself off on a confiding and deluded public as the champion of Catholicity and Irish Nationality. The *Guardian* in the following *expose* tears off the mask which hid from the public gaze the real character of that sheet. We ask our fellow countrymen to read it carefully, and study well the lesson it conveys. "Oh, Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy sacred name?", said Madame Roland, when she was about to be sacrificed by the brutal and blood-thirsty *sans culottes*, who disgraced the name of religion by this and similar acts. Oh, Religion! what crimes are committed in thy name! we may well exclaim; when we see the sacred name of religion used by the creature who has violated all the rules of decency, and taken advantage of even the hospitality of his friends, to carry out his base intentions. The ill-concealed joy expressed by the *Monitor*, last week, at what seemed to its jealous eyes to be a sign of the decay of the *Guardian*, proves how hollow its pretentions are, for the truly and sincerely religious are rejoiced when they find allies working in the same cause. It is only the Pharisee who feels otherwise. That little picture dealing *expose* of the *Guardian* is decidedly rich. See what the Clay-street concern will not do for the glory of God—and the holy cause of combatting the organ of Catholicity on this coast:—

We are indebted to the *Monitor* for an exceedingly kind notice of THE GUARDIAN in its issu of last week which we subjoin for the benefit of our readers who may not have noticed the "startling changes" referred to:

"We are pained to notice that THE CATHOLIC GUARDIAN, of this city, has found it necessary to materially reduce its size and curtail its expenses. It has also dropped the word "Catholic" from its title-page; but whether the omission has any particular significance we cannot tell. We regret that an unappreciative public should have compelled these startling changes; for, at any rate, THE (sometime CATHOLIC) GUARDIAN was a neatly printed sheet. It is only too evident that our contemporary has fallen into a decline, and will soon pass from our gaze. May its end be peaceful.—*San Francisco Monitor.*"

We are aware that our differences may be of but little interest to our readers, but justice to ourselves forbids that we should allow assertions derogating to THE GUARDIAN to go undenied. The *Monitor* says "that THE GUARDIAN has found it necessary to materially reduce its size" for the purpose of curtailing its expenses. This is not true. The paper on which the last two issues of the THE GUARDIAN have been printed, while it is a size smaller s a better quality, and costs the same price as that which we have used heretofore. Our bills for composition have been as high for the last two weeks as they have been at any previous time within six months, and, therefore, we require the magnifying glass and measuring stick of the *Monitor* to see where the "material reduction" or "startling change" comes in.

Our only reason for the apparent change on the title-paper our paper is, that we believe the distinctive character of THE GUARDIAN is sufficiently well established to warrant us in dropping the word "Catholic," leaving us a name at once brief and expressive, and in this we have but followed the example of the most pronounced Catholic paper in the world—*The Univers* of Paris.

The *Monitor* is inclined to intimate that there is a hidden meaning in the act which has more significance than we are willing to admit. Such is not the case. As THE GUARDIAN has from its birth been published in the interests of the Catholic Church, so it will be continued, and our subscribers who have given us their support knowing that ours was the only consistent Catholic journal on the coast, will confidently continue to assist us notwithstanding the mean insinuation which our contemporary has uttered in our regard.

From the day upon which the first copy of THE GUARDIAN was issued from the press, down to the present time, the *Monitor* has viewed our progress and success with alarm. It has seen its subscribers falling from it—subscribers who had aided it, not for its merit, either as a political, Irish, or consistent journal, but in consequence of its semi-Catholic leanings; and now, in its dying hour, it would make one last effort to drag itself from its closing tomb, by grasping at the skirts of the mourners who stand above it The purpose of the mean fling which it gave THE GUARDIAN is apparent. Its editor, or ruling spirit, thought if our subscribers could be made to believe that our paper had lost its distinctive character—that of a religious journal—some of them might be induced to discontinue our paper, and transfer their subscriptions to a journal which has no distinctive character; and yet, as occasion serves, claims each time a different one. THE GUARDIAN has been, from the first to last, consistent. If it had ever advocated the cause of Fenianism, which it could not have done, inasmuch as it deals with religious and not political subjects, it would, at least have been brave enough to advocate that cause to the end. If it had at one time gone in direct opposition to the head of the Church, on this coast, advised Catholics to disregard his wishes by contributing to the support of foreign churches. it would not at another time, when another foreign church was to be aided, have flopped so disgracefully and taken so much credit to itself for so valiantly defending the interests of the Church on this coast.

Defender indeed! Why, surely, these men who manage the editorial columns of the *Monitor* must think that all men are stricken with forgetfulness as serious as that which afflicts themselves. But that they are mistaken we shall show them briefly and at once. Have they forgotten that scarcely three years ago the conduct of their paper, in regard to the Church, became so intolerable that the Catholic community almost cried out against them? Have they forgotten a meeting, of prominent Catholic gentlemen, which was held at the residence of the clergy, of St. Mary's Cathedral, at which it was proposed to publish a card repudiating the *Monitor* in the name of the Catholic Church? Have they forgotten that when these gentlemen, disgusted with the course which the *Monitor* had pursued, and recoguizing the necessity of a Catholic journal on this coast, proposed to raise money to start a paper which would be true to its profession—have they forgotten, we ask, that they went to them, with tears in their eyes and promised reform? They have not forgotten all this, nor have Catholics, and they show but little prudence in making boasts of their love for their Church, and the aid which they have rendered. Consistency is a jewel, the price of which is evidently a mere bagatelle to the *Monitor*.

From first to last, we have endeavored to be on friendly terms with the *Monitor*, and if we have said nothing until now against its course, it was not because the occasion did not offer itself, but rather that we hoped that it would see the error of its ways and reform. That the *Monitor* has maligned THE GUARDIAN, and sought to injure it at different times, those who have been attentive readers will recollect. It has not been open in its hatred, but concealed in the back-ground it has endeavored to deal us the blow of an assassin. We do not say this without knowing well that we can prove it. We shall do so, and that at once.

Our patrons know that we have offered, as an inducement to subscribers, a gift engraving of "The Madonna di San Sisto." These pictures were purchased by us, in Germany, at a great expense, and were the only copies in the country struck off from the plates which we had secured. Some time after their arrival in the city, there appeared in the *Monitor* an advertisement of Kenny & Co., picture dealers, offering to sell "the identical picture" which we had secured, at a sum ridiculously low. The picture, of course, was an inferior print, and not worth even the money which Kenny & Co. asked for it. The advertisement, however, stated that it was the self-same picture offered by THE GUARDIAN, and concluded with a low fling at "the unparalleled generosity of THE GUARDIAN." We gave a notice to Kenny & Co. at the time, thinking that they were the parties who were attempting to injure us. We have since learned that the *Monitor* people were the prime movers in the under-hand work. They even suggested the wording of the advertisement, and inserted it in their columns free of charge. This is but one of the instances of the manner of acting toward THE GUARDIAN. Is a paper which pursues this course worthy the support of Catholics?

We have one more point to notice before we conclude our remarks. It may not have occurred to our "*only Catholic*" contemporary, that possibly THE GUARDIAN may have something to do with the recent improvement in the Catholic tone of its articles, and yet such is the very general opinion of both clergy and laity here and elsewhere.

While we have accomplished a great work, we are satisfied that our mission is not yet ended Converts require much care and attention from some one whom they can look to as a guardian until they become strong in the faith, and, therefore, with the blessing of God, we shall continue to live so that our new convert to Catholic journalism shall have the benefit of our guardian care as well as our prayers.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

On Tuesday evening a warrent was issued by Justice Howard for the arrest of Edwin Hunt, the Alameda County Assessor, for appropriating to his own use money belonging to the county. The warrant was served and Hunt is now in custody. The poll-tax receipts not accounted for him amount to $8,085 20. Of this amount he turned over to one of his bondsmen, a day or two ago, $2,983 20. His official bondsmen are A. Chabot, P. S. Wilcox, F. K. Shattuck, Edward McLean, V. P. Terry, John A. Hobart, A. C. Brown, and J. S. Emery.

A man named Dan Buckley, who had been on intimate terms with a woman of the town, in Tehama, quarreled with her on Tuesday. She was armed with a knife, which she aimed at him, but was prevented from doing any injury by Deputy Sheriff Clarke, who interposed and separated them. Buckley then went away, but returned in the afternoon, armed with a loaded shot-gun and shot her in the right breast. She lived about an hour after the shooting.

Frank Callahan, a prominent butcher of Watsonville, shot and killed a former partner of his named George Rosenbaum, on Monday night. The affray occured at the Central Hotel, where the murderer and his victim were having supper. Both butchers have been at war with each other for several months past. Neither of the parties to the tragedy are old residents of Watsonville.

A woman of the town living on Market street, San Jose, was frightfully burned last week. She was engaged over a stove, preparing dinner when her dress caught fire. She rushed into the street, but before assistance could reach her, her clothes were almost entirely burned up. From her face to her feet the skin was completely burned off, and in some places the bones were exposed.

Captain Charles H. Baldwin entered upon his duties as Executive Officer of the Navy Yard on Mare Island on Tuesday, relieving Captain L. C. Satori, who goes East.

BIRTHS.

COLLINAN—In this city, October 21st, the wife of John Collinan, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

McNALLY—FITZPATRICK—In this city, October 18, Bernard McNally, of Vallejo, to Mrs. Mary Fitzpatrick of this city.

DIED.

TRIGGS—In this city October 21st, James Triggs, a native of Waterford, Ireland, aged 36 years.

SWEENEY—In this city October 22d, Mary, beloved wife of Michael Sweeney, a native of the Parish of Cahir Donnell, County Kerry, Ireland, aged 45 years.

TOOMEY—In this city, October 20, Timothy Toomey, a native of the city of Cork, County Cork, Ireland, aged 30 years. (Brooklyn, N. Y., and Cork papers, please copy.)

SMITH—October 21st, Bridget Smith, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years.

MARKET REPORT.

[Corrected to Friday, October 24.]

Wheat, California, ₱ 100 lbs Coast	$2 30	@	2 32½
" Milling		@	2 3
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 50	@	1 55
Barley, old, for brewing	1 60	@	1 65
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 75	@	1 95
Corn, ₱ 100 lbs		@	1 80
Flour, Superfine, ₱ bbl		@	5 60
" Extra	6 75	@	7 25
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 30
Bran ₱ tun	20 00	@	
Middlings, ₱ tun	30 00	@	
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 75	@	7 00
Potatoes	1 00	@	1 20
Onions, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 37½
Hay ₱ tun, ordinary	13 00	@	
" " extra	16 00	@	
Butter, California, extra	40	@	47½
" " ordinary	35	@	40
Cheese, California	8	@	14
Eggs, California	40	@	42½
Eggs, Oregon	30	@	32½
Eggs, Eastern	20	@	25

PRINTING HOUSES.

JOHN H. CARMANY & CO.,
BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND
Job Printers.
409 Washington Street,
Opposite Post Office.....SAN FRANCISCO
Are the Publishers of the following Periodicals:
"COMMERCIAL HERALD,"
The only Commercial and Financial Weekly on the Coast; $9 00 per Year.
"OVERLAND MONTHLY."
The only Literary Magazine published on the Coast $4 00 per Year.
"THE CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST AND FLORAL MAGAZINE."
Published Monthly.....$2 50 per Year.
"MARKET REVIEW."
In Letter-Sheet Form for merchants; published weekly. $5 00 per Year.
"THE DIAL."
The only Sabbath School paper on the Pacific Coast published Semi-Monthly....35 Cents per Year.
We do all the work of the PACIFIC NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO., embracing some Twenty-five weekly papers.
OUR PRESSWORK is acknowledged to be the best in the city. ap12-tf

P. J. THOMAS. THEO. KULL. FRANK MAHON. WM. M. HINTON.
Cosmopolitan Printing Company.
No. 505 CLAY STREET,
N. W. corner Clay and Sansome.....SAN FRANCISCO.
Printing of Every Description Neatly and Cheaply done.
Billheads.....$3 to $4 per 1000.
Cards.....$2 50 and Upwards.
mh9-tf

MEDICAL.

DR. BRENAN,
DR. PAUL M. BRENAN,
Physician, Surgeon and Lecturer,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA, THE FOUNTAIN HEAD of all medical science in this country, who has spent the last thirteen years in travelling through all the principal cities in Europe and the United States, giving lectures and treating some of the most complicated and long-standing diseases, has now permanently located himself in San Francisco, at
127 Montgomery Street,
Opposite the Occidental Hotel entrance. Although DR. BRENAN may differ considerably in his practice from many members of the Profession, yet, he is possessed of the highest credentials from the most learned and celebrated Medical Colleges in the country; and all who have attended his lectures bear witness to the clear and lucid manner in which he defines every portion of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise; and DR. BRENAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to general and nervous debility. And for this purpose DR. BRENAN spent several years in Paris, where the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the cause of these most complicated diseases. Nasal Catarrh and other diseases of the throat and chest, have also been the subject of special lectures delivered throughout the country. The Doctor, therefore, offers his services with confidence to all the afflicted of humanity who may suffer from any of the complaints incidental to the human frame. In addition to his own professional office and consultation room, the Doctor has also secured parlors affording every convenience for the accommodation of ladies and gentleman separately.
Office, 127 Montgomery street opposite the Occidental Hotel entrance. Office Hours—9 to 12 and 1 to 5; in the evenings, 6 to 8.
Correspondence will be promptly answered, and a list of printed questions forwarded to patients in any part of the United States, and by the answers DR. BRENAN can tell the disease almost as readily as by seeing the patient. Post Office Box 291. aug23-1y

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

SAN RAFAEL
Livery and Sale Stables,
FOURTH STREET, SAN RAFAEL.
M. GILLIGAN, - - Proprietor.
Saddle Horses, Carriages and Buggies furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms. jly 12-tf

GUNSMITHS.

Nathaniel Curry & Brother,
....IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN....
SHOT GUNS. RIFLES and Pistols
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Have constantly on hand, Henry's, Spencer's, Sharp's and Colt's Repeating Rifles. Also, Cartridges of every description.
No. 113 Sansome Street,
Between Pine and Bush.....SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B.—Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast for the Sale of the genuine Deringer Pistols. Repairing of every description done in the neatest manner, and warranted. y24-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN McCLURE,
Bookseller and Stationer,
NO. 382 BOWERY, NEW YORK CITY.
Printing, Engraving and Book-binding. Blank Books, Music, Newspapers and Periodicals aug30-tf

THE UNION SALT CO.
All kinds of Salt, including Rock, and Ground Alum also Liverpool, constantly on hand and for sale,
PACKED IN EVERY STYLE OF PACKAGE FOR THE TRADE.
OFFICE:—No. 218 Sacramento Street,
San Francisco.
jy4-tf. JOHN BARTON, Manager.

GARLAND'S VEGETABLE COUGH DROPS are now acknowledged to be the best remedy known for all Throat and Lung Complaints. Physicians and all that have ever used them recommend them.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

UISGE BEATHA!!
W. V. GAFFEY,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer and Jobber,
IN THE FOLLOWING
Wines and Liquors:

Jameson's Irish Whisky,	Old Burgundy Port Wine,	Holland Gin,
Dunville's Irish Whisky,	French Claret, in Wood and Bottle,	California Brandy, six years old,
Cutter and Bourbon Whisky,	California " " "	Guinness' Dublin XXX Stout,
Henessy Brandy,	California White Wine,	Jules' English Ale,
Martell Brandy,	Angelica Wine,	Tennent's English Ale,
Blood, Wolf & Co's. English Porter,		Syrups, Cordials, &c.

W. V. GAFFEY, 25 Second street,
je 7-tf near Stevenson, (opposite the Grand Hotel), San Francisco.

A Sure Cholera Preventive.
LIFE ESSENCE,
THE KING OF BITTERS! PURELY VEGETABLE!!
Powerful in eradicating disease, but producing no injurious effects; pleasant to the taste, and an excellent tonic; a regulator of the system; can be used freely, and is what its name denotes, a real ELIXIR OF LIFE. It will clear the voice and remove pulmonary affections, purify the blood, beautify the complexion, and renew the lease of life. For Bilious Attacks, Liver, Lung or Kidney Diseases, and restoring the condition of the body to a healthy and energetic state, it has no equal, and has received, upon analysis, the endorsement of leading physicians. Supplied to Druggists, Grocers, Saloons, etc. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,
Buttner, Farrell & Co.,
jly 26-tf N. W, Corner of Valencia and Sixteenth Streets.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Galt House,
632 MARKET STREET, 632
(Between Montgomery and Kearny.)
HAVING changed hands, is now prepared to accommodate families and transient parties with good airy and sunny furnished rooms, in suits and single, with or without board, at reasonable rates; day boarders solicited. aug2tf

BILLIARD TABLES.

Jacob Strahle & Co.,
....SOLE AGENTS FOR....
DELANEY'S
Patent Steel Wire Cushions.

Two First Premiums in 1871 for our Latest Design "GRECIAN CURVE" Table, with Four Legs, for Beauty, Style and Durability.
Billiard, Jenny Lind and Pigeon Hole Tables, Keno Sets, Dice, Dominoes, Ten Pins and Balls, Cue Leathers, Chalk, Etc., Etc.
533 Market Street 533
San Francisco, Cal.
POST OFFICE BOX 1,989
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Hot and Cold Baths always ready.....25 cents

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